INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 148---- BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 24 1929 ONE ANNA

THREATENING LETTER TO MR. NARIMAN

Don't Defend "Murderers" of Meerut

—:o:—

"TRY TO IMPROVE OR COMMIT SUICIDE"

Mr. Bradley and Mr. Spratt's Letter to M. P.'s for Transfer of Case

"Try to improve or commit suicide" is the gentle hint conveyed to Mr. K. F. Nariman by the writer of an anonymous letter through a post card which is addressed in the following way:—

"Mr. K. F. Nariman, Defence Pleader of Murderers and Revolutionaries, Meerut".

The post card is addressed from Bombay dated 20th instant and says:

"You are a man of talent. You are not using it properly. You are a staunch Parsi. Now it seems you have gone to the other extreme. As a Parsi you must be or ought to be loyal to the King. Now you are assisting the Communists who have made a plot to overthrow the Government, who have committed two Parsi murders. According to a proverb "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Why not Nehru or Malaviya help those murderers? You are disgracing the Parsi community and we pray to God that you may join them (murderers) in jail. The sooner you disappear from this world the better for us all. You must know that the whole Parsi community is deadly against you. You are not a Hero, but you are a disgrace. You must convert into Hinduism or Kafirism. Shame and disgrace to you."

The letter concludes: "Try to improve or commit suicide."

MR. BRADLEY AND MR. SPRATT'S LETTER TO M.P.S.

—:o:—

GET THE CASE TRANSFERRED TO BOMBAY OR CALCUTTA

—:o:—

It is reliably understood that Mr. Phillip Spratt and Mr. B. F. Bradley have both addressed letters to the Members of Parliament of their respective constituencies, Mr. C. W. Bowerman and Mr. H. W. Wallace requesting them to raise the question in the House of Commons for the transfer of the case to one of the Presidency towns either Bombay or Calcutta.

In the course of the letter which was sent through the District Magistrate, Meerut, Spratt and Bradley refer to the hardships they experience in getting help from their friends, proper legal assistance and books and other publications necessary for the proper preparation of the defence.

The choice of Meerut which is more than 1,000 miles from Bombay or Calcutat, they state, will hampering them in their defence. Their activities which form the subject matter of the case were mostly confined to Bombay or Calcutta.

They therefore request them to get the case transferred to a Presidency town so that they can get a trial by jury or if the Government want to try the case in Meerut they should make it possible for the accused to get a trial by jury.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU

—:o:—

TO INTERVIEW MEERUT ACCUSED

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is leaving for Lucknow to-day to attend a meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee. From Lucknow he goes to Meerut in connection with the preliminary enquiry in the alleged conspiracy case. He will interview the accused and have consultations with defence lawyers.—A. P.

DO NOT RETURN TO INDIA

—:o:—

"Leader's" Advice to Lord Irwin

"A BUNGLING AND WOODEN REGIME"

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

The "Leader" regards Lord Irwin's speech at Chemsford Club in main an apologia for the constitution and the scheme of statutory inquiry and a defence of repressive and reactionary policy of the Government. The Nationalist India, in its opinion, would be fully justified in not regarding Lord Irwin as its "Chief Ambassador." The "Leader" continues; "India expects nothing from him because it knows that His Excellency is lacking in those qualities of courageous statemanship and sympathetic insight which are necessary for the happy solution of difficult constitutional problems.

A GREAT SERVICE TO EMPIRE.

Lord Irwin would be rendering a great service to the Empire, if recognising his limitations, he makes up his mind not to return to India, the affairs of which he has so mismanaged. He has shown tat he is utterly out of sympathy with the spirit of new India. He has alienated the best elements in the country and has refused to listen to, the timely warnings of Britain's tried friends among the progresive Indian politicians. The result has been the present sorry state of affairs. We do not know whose interests will be promoted by the continuance of such a bungling and wooden regime as His Excellency's."

HIS "HONEST DESIRE"

"The pioneer considers there runs through His Excellency's oration a plain, clear and honest desire to do the best according to his rights for the country over which he has been called to rule.—Free Press.

PLEA FOR EXTENSION

—:o:—

LONDON, June 23.

The plea that Lord Irwin should have a further term as Viceroy is made by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher in the Magazine, "English Review," in which he says that his elevation of character and conspicuous ability have deeply impressed the Indian mind and a change at this juncture will be very unfortunate. Mr. Fisher adds: "At the moment, there is no Englishman from whom that section of Indian political opinion which is not hopelessly committed to violent courses is more likely to accept counsel and advice."

Discussing the events of past decade, Mr. Fisher says that the Imperial Government has been unable to tell India the real truth that the Government of India Act of 1919 has never had a fair trial. He deprecates the creation of roving Commissions as tending to inflame political atmosphere in India and considers that the problem of securing Indian goodwill is far more difficult than the task of framing a Constitution, however complex and arduous that task may be.—Reuter.

INCREASED ASSESSMENT

—:o:—

Mr. Jamnadas to lead Movement in Palghar

PALGHAR, June 21.

The threatened increase in the assessment in the Palghar-Mahim Taluka, continues to exercise the minds of the peasantry and leaders of public opinion. After last month's conference at Palghar, when it was decided to oppose the revisional settlement, the khatedars are quietly preparing for a fight to the end. In order to organise the Taluk for the struggle ahead, a conference of over 100 representatives, the majority of whom were khatedars including nearly 20 tried workers of the Thana District, met Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at Palghar this afternoon and invited Mr. Jamnadas to lead the movement.

At Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's suggestion, it was decided to divide the Taluka into five sections, each with a committee of workers, in order to prepare a full list of the khatedars who are willing to join the struggle.

The Congress workers of the Thana District have volunteered to assist these five committees actively.

These committees are to make their reports to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta with in two months.

There was considerable enthusiasm throughout.—Free Press.

CONCENTRATE ON BOYCOTT

—:o:—

MR. SUBHAS BOSE'S APPEAL

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Now that the elections are over, Mr. Subhas Bose has appealed to Congress workers to concentrate on the Boycott programme as laid down by the Working Committee.—Free Press.

"PARTHIAN" LAUNCHED

—:o:—

BRITAIN'S 'NEWEST' SUBMARINE

LONDON, June 22.

Britain's latest and modernest submarine "Parthian" was launched at Chatam to-day.—Reuter.

SENSATIONAL CIVIL SUIT

—:o:—

COMPLAINT AGAINST A SWAMI

HUBLI, June 22.

A sensational civil suit is being heard by the First Class Sub-Judge of Dharwar, wherein property worth about three lakhs is involved. The plaintiff's complaint is against the alienation made by Siddarudha Swami of Hubli, who has disciples from all sects of Hindus. The Court is crowded with spectators. The application made by the Swami's pleader for examination through Commission, was rejected by the Court. The application for holding the Court at the Swami's Math at Hubli, has been granted, subject to the sanction of the District Judge.—Free Press.

FULL MOON FESTIVAL

—:o:—

COMMUNAL CLASH IN KOLHAR

BIJAPUR, June 22.

Hindus and Mahomedans came to a clash at Kolhar, in Bijapur District on the 21st night, in connection with the full-moon festival. A procession of bullocks was as usual taken on that night through the streets. The Mahomedans of the place had given an undertaking not to obstruct the procession. As the procession came near the mosque, when it is stated the Mahomedans attacked the procession with lathis and stones. The man who lead the bullocks has been seriously wounded by a dagger. Minor injuries have been caused to some other persons also. When this news spread in the village the Hindus prepared themselves for a fight. But further developments were checked by the intervention of Messrs. Kulkarni and Deshpande. Two persons have been admitted into the hospital as a result of the clash.—Free Press.

DARK CLOUDS ON FRONTIER

Afridi Jirgah Breaks Down Without Any Decision

—:o:—

BRITISH OFFICIALS' WALK-OUT

—:o:—

Peshawar Bazaars Patrolled By Armed Police

PESHAWAR, June 22.

The Government has at last intervened in the Jirga of the Afridis, both Sunnis and Shias, which was held to-day in the Shahi Mahmankhana, at Peshawar. The Police had been posted all round the building, and the Khassadars, in large numbers, were present. The Chief Commissioner, the Political Agents of Khyber and Khurram, the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Kohat, and other officials were present.

The Chief Commissioner, opening the Jirga, said that he wished to bring peace between the Shias and Sunnis, and asked the Afridis to leave the land as required by the Shias.

WHY THIS CHANGE OF POLICY

An Afridi replied that the enmity among these two sections was traditional and the Government had always declared its neutrality. But now that the new Government wanted them to leave the land, he said that it was a thing they were not quite ready to consent to.

The discussion grew so heated that the Chief Commissioner left the Chair, and the matter was discussed in the presence of the other officials. Twice the Jirga was about to be abruptly dispersed, but the Maliks and officials succeeded in having the discussions continued.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISTURBANCE.

An Orakzai rose up and said that on many occasions, when the Shias captured their places and killed their men, the Government remained neutral. But now, when they were gaining successes, the Government were compelling them to leave the land in favour of the Shias. He said that Mohammed Afzal, leader of the Shias was responsible for the disturbances.

JIRGA DISPERSES.

The British officers left the place after a while and the Jirga dispersed. Different sections are talking over matters with their leaders. Probably they will re-assemble in the evning.—Free Press.

AFRIDI JIRGHA BREAKS DOWN

—:o:—

ARMED PATROLS IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, June 23.

The jirgha of the Afridis, Shias and Sunnis, called for by the Government officials, could not arrive at a settlement in regard to the disputes among them. It has consequently been postponed to the 26th and the 27th June, Wednesday and Thursday.

The Afridis have refused straight to return the Shiah lands, saying it was all a purely inter-tribal matter and they would not have any outside interference or advice. Most of the tribesmen are staying in the city.

The principal bazaars have been strongly patrolled by armed police men to prevent looting.—Free Press.

Lloyd George Pays Tribute to Mahatma Gandhi

—:o:—

LONDON, June 22.

Mr. Lloyd George appeared in a rather unusual role while speaking at the Carnarvon missionary exhibition in high praise of Gandhiji. Mr. Lloyd George expressed in vigorous language his great admiration of Gandhiji whom he described as the greatest Indian the country ever produced. Indians themselves described him as Christ-like, went on the speaker and from this by easy transition, he touched upon the failure of Christianity and the reasons that contributed for such a failure.

The Indian comparison of Gandhiji with Christ betokened to the speaker's mind India's changed views of Christianity. Western Christianity, continued, the Liberal ex-Premier, was the chiefest obstacle to the progress of Christianity in India. Greed and hatred among western nations, and wars wherein they indulged have considerably harmed the progress of Christianity in India.—Free Press.

SIR WILLIAM JOWITT

—:o:—

Preston Liberal's Confidence

ASK NOT TO RESIGN FROM PARLIAMENT

RUGBY, June 22.

Following upon the decision, reported yesterday, of Sir William Jowitt, Attorney General, to resign his seat for Preston were he has recently been elected as Liberal and seek re-election as a Labour candidate the Preston Liberal Council last night resolved to ask him to reconsider his resignation and dissociated itself from the criticims made by a section of Liberals on his action in accepting office in the Labour Government. It is stated that Sir William Jowitt had expressed his willingness to resign a fortnight ago but had been dissuaded from doing so by local Liberal leaders.—B. O. W.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

Capt. Fitzroy to be Speaker

KING NOT EXPECTED TO ATTEND OPENING

RUGBY. June 22.

The formal opening of Parliament will take place on the day after His Majesty's return but His Majesty is not expected to attend this ceremony which would necessarily involve considerable strain on his strength and the king's speech will almost certainly be read to the assembled members of the House of Lords and House of Commons by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Saukey.—B. O. W.

CAPT. FITZROY AS SPEAKER

—:o:—

RUGBY. June 22.

When the House of Commons meets on Tuesday re-election of Captain Fitzroy as Speaker will be proposed by Mr. Gillett, Labour member for Finsbury, and seconded by Lord Hugh Cecil.—B. O. W.

RESPONSE TO CRY OF DISTRESS

—:o:—

Viceroy and Bengal Governor Donate Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 each

BAN ON EXPORT OF RICE

SYLHET, June 22.

H. E. the Viceroy has telegraphed to the Governor of Assam saying that His Excellency is greatly distressed to read accounts of serious floods in the province which have caused so regrettable loss of life and property, and asking Sir Laurie Hammond to convey his sincere sympathy to those who have suffered.

The Governor has replied expressing gratefulness to His Excellency the Viceroy for his message of sympathy which he is repeating to officers and the public in the flood affected areas.

CONDITION IN SILCHAR.

Telegraphic communication with Silchar has been restored. The condition of people there is extremely deplorable. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar is reported to be stranded in the North Cachar Hills being unable to reach Silchar owing to want of communications. The price of rice is controlled by Government and the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet has prohibited its export from Sunamganj and other places to outside districts.—A. P.

VICEROY DONATES RS. 500

—:o:—

SHILLONG, June 22.

H. E. the Viceroy has sent to the Governor of Assam a personal donation of Rs. 500 for relief in flooded areas.—A. P.

TIPPERA FLOOD RELIEF

—:o:—

BENGAL GOVERNOR GIVES RS. 1000

DARJEELING, June 22.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal Sir Stanley Jackson has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the fund of the Tippera Flood Relief Committee. He will make a personal visit to Comilla on July 22.—A. P.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN ASSAM

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The floods are gradually subsiding, though harrowing tales of distress and devastation are being received from Assam and Comilla every day. Scores of deaths are reported from villages. Cholera has broken out in an epidemic form. Communications remain still cut off. Regular Postal and Telegraph have not been able to be resumed as yet. Railway communication has been resumed only partially, and that too during daytime only.—Free Press.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT OVER ONE CRORE OF RUPEES

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The damage to property in Silchar District as a result of the floods there is estimated at over one crore of rupees.—A. P.

PEEP INTO THE CONDEMNED CELL

Dutt's Condition Gives Cause for Alarm

BHAGAT SINGH ON HUNGER STRIKE

LAHORE, June 22.

Mr. Bishan Nath, Advocate, had an interview with Batukeshwar Dutt, convict in the Assembly Bomb Case, in the Lahore Central Jail to-day. Mr. Kishan Singh who held Power of Attorney on behalf of Dutt, was not allowed an interview.

STATEMENT TO PRESS.

In the course of a statement to the Press, Mr. Bishan Nath said:—

"Being engaged to file the appeal in the High Court against the order of the Sessions Judge of Delhi, I applied to the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Lahore, to allow me an interview with B. K. Dutt. My application was granted by the Superintendent, and the jailor took me inside the jail.

THE INTERVIEW.

"I was taken to the cell where the prisoner was lying in a corner. I asked him whether he was Mr. Dutt. He replied in the affirmative. I explained to him the object of my interview. He requested the jailor to let me into his cell, as he was unable to stand or speak loudly, on account of weakness. The lock of the cell was removed and I was let in.

PRISONER IN FETTERS.

"I found the prisoner in fetters and in a very weak condition. He explained how it was that fetters were put on him for his refusal to take the food given him and for refusing to do his allotted work. He said that, being a political prisoner and not a dacoit or thief, he expected better treatment in jail. His idea is that a political prisoner should be given better food, and books to read and not hard labour to occupy him. For the last nine days he has not taken anything but water.

"I tried to persuade him to change this attitude, and told him that it would tell upon his health. He said that even though he lost his life, it might help to make the lot of other political prisoners better."—Free Press.

BHAGAT SINGH ON HUNGER STRIKE

LAHORE, June 22.

The appeal in the Assembly Bomb Case, which is to be filed in the High Court shortly, is being delayed pending the arrival of papers from Delhi. Mr. Asaf Ali may come over here during the hearing.

ON HUNGER STRIKE.

It is understood that Bhagat Singh, who is in Mianwali Jail, has been on hunger strike for six days. Mr. Kishen Singh, father of Bhagat Singh, has wired to the Superintendent of Miauwali Jail, asking for permission to interview his son. No reply has been received so far.—Free Press.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

COTTON SHOULD BE BOUGHT ON DECLINES

We have received the following cotton review from Messrs. Newall and Clayton dated Liverpool 4th June.—

The daily range of fluctuations in the October position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest	Lowest
Tuesday, 28 May	9.81	9.71
Wednesday, 29 May	9.89	9.83
Thursday, 30 May	9.83	9.79
Friday, 31 May	9.89	9.81
Saturday, 1 June	9.74	9.67
Monday, 3 June	9.81	9.69

To-day's Price.

October 9.91

A year ago.

October 10.88

From a price standpoint the past week in the Cotton Market has been uneventful. Bullish and bearish factors are apparently so evenly balanced at the present time that incentives are lacking to stimulate speculative activity on either side of the market.

Rainfall over the greater part of the Belt since the beginning of May has been excessive and the crop condition has declined to perhaps slightly below normal, but so far nothing has happened that cannot be remedied by a period of hot, dry weather, and as we are approaching the time of the year when climatic conditions are usually favourable to the crop the tendency of those who hold bullish views is to maintain a cautious attitude.

The statistical strength of the old crop position, world stocks of American Cotton to-day being about 600,000 bales less than a year ago and about 3,800,000 bales less than two years ago, is offset by the discouraging reports from the principal consuming centres. American mills are beginning to curtail operations due to the demand failing to absorb the big output of the last few months. Continental spinners for the most part are not selling production, and Manchester reports give no indication of an improvement in the demand for Lancashire goods. Outside inyuences also are not particularly favourable to Cotton. High money rates both in America and Europe, will probably continue for some time. The question of inter Allied debts and German reparations has yet to be definitely settled. Wheat and sugar prices have slumped to pre-war levels. The result of the General Election in this country gives little hope of a stable Government for an extended period. All these factors tend to restrict the flow of trade, and European purchases of American Cotton are not likely to be on a free scale until a clearer outlook inspires confidence.

The trend of prices is, however, dominated by the new crop outlook and there is no doubt that weather developments recently have not been promising. In Texas rainfall has been excessive, and Dallas reported as much as half a million acres under water. In the Central and Eastern Belts unsettled conditions have prevailed since early May lowlands have been flooded and many fields have become grassy. This over-abundance of moisture is expected to promote the growth of lateral surface roots on the plants instead of a deep tap root, which development usually results in a mediocre yield outside Texas.

Garside states that the weevil is undoubtedly the greatest menace to the growing crop, and present indications are that damage from these insects may be equal to the worst weevil years and may start early, unless exceptionally warm, dry weather controls their activities. Weevils are now reported in Oklahoma which previously expected to escape on account of the cold winter, and record emergence is confirmed in South Carolina. The average condition of the crop at the present time is slightly below normal but several points above last year.

An interesting feature in the market during the past week has been the revival in the spot demand mostly for export. The prominent local Anglo-American House which has received over 50,000 bales on tenders during the past few months is apparently using this Cotton to fill Continental forward commitments, as the spot basis in Liverpool is lower than in the South. This development has tended to strengthen the premiums on near positions, but in New York the reverse is taking place. There, the large spot firms have accumulated a stock of 173,000 bales, and are expected to tender the greater part of this Cotton against the July delivery on account of the re-classification of the New York stock on the 1st August, and the advent of Southern delivery in October.

As regards the present general outlook, while a great deal will depend on weather developments we doubt the wisdom of operating confidently on the assumption that a crop is excess of the world's consumptive needs is a certainty. For the attainment of such a yield a prolonged spell of warm, clear weather during the summer months is essential, otherwise the depredations to the crop from the weevil are likely to be abnormally severe. We therefore see no reason to change our opinion that Cotton should be bought on declines in the expectation that ideas of a full production will be subject to downward revision later in the season.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester:—The market has been very disappointing from the producer's point of view and business in piece goods has been extremely limited. Although the monsoon news is favourable there are no signs of improvement in the demand for India and the offtake from China has shown no signs of improvement. No particular activity has been mentioned for any of the other outlets. American and Egyptian yarns have met with a poor offtake and no sales of weight have taken place.

Germany:—Stocks of yarn and cloth large, spinners are reported to have agreed to restrict production to 60 per cent. of capacity, beginning 1st July.

France.—Demand barely covering production.

America:—Mills still unable to move large output, goods prices easier, but steadier than recently. The daily rate of consumption during May believed not far from April rate. Partial curtailment now under way and more in prospect. Garside estimates world stock of American at the end of April 7,961,000 bales against 8,540,000 bales last year and 11,751,000 bales two years ago. The total outside mills 5,222,000 bales against 5,908,000 bales last year 8,303,000 bales two years ago. The total in Mills 2,739,000 bales against 2,632,00 0bales last year and 3,448,000 bales two years ago. The total in the U.S.A. 4,514,000 bales against 4,144,000 bales last year and 6,768,000 bales two years ago. Total elsewhere 3,447,000 bales against 3,396,000 bales last year and 4,983,000 bales two years ago. On plantations 531,000 bales against 835,000 bales last year and 1,303,000 bales two years ago.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	6-1/4 p.c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 22.

Rozario Santa Fe,—
Shipment sellers 39/3, June/July.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Shipment sellers 42/3, July.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
Not quoted.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 22.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—
28 July-Aug Delivery Buyers.
28|2-1|4 Sept-Dec Delivery Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 22.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot ..... Closed

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—	
July/Sept. per cwt.	11/4-1/2
Oct./Dec. per cwt.	11/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay,—	
July/Sept., per cwt.	11/5-3/4
C. & F. Karachi,—	
July/Sept. per cwt.	11/6-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot. —
Sellers d.10-5/8.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 22.

July	17.94	—.16
October	18.44	—.10
December	18.58	—.12
January	18.61	—.13
March	18.75	—.08
Middling Spot	18.30	—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 22.

July	18.26	—.13
October	18.31	—.12
Middling Spot	18.52	—.12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 22.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.20	—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.45	—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.70	—.05
Bengal, Good	5.95	—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.20	—.05
Bengal, Fine	6.45	—.05
Oomra, Good	7.00	—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.30	—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.60	—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.30	—.05
Broach, Fine	8.55	—.05
Broach, Superfine	8.80	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

July	15.18	—.27
October	15.46	—.24
November	15.51	—.24
January	15.82	—.23
March	15.94	—.23
May	16.04	—.23
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	15.75	—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

	Opening	Closing
June		9.85 —.07
July	9.83	9.85 —.07
August		9.86 —.07
September		9.85 —.07
October	9.80	9.82 —.07
November		9.81 —.07
December		9.82 —.07
January	9.80	9.83 —.07
February		9.83 —.07
March	9.85	9.88 —.07
April		9.89 —.07
May	9.86	9.89 —.07
June		9.88 —.07
Middling Spot		10.20 —.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 22.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 22.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£8-5 June-July Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
£16-15 June-July Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-2-6 June-July Shipment Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, June 22.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-13-9 June-July Shipment Sellers.
£17-13-9 July-Aug Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-13-9 June-July Shipment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£18-12-6 June-July Shipment Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 22.

Silver.—Market is dull.

Spot	24-1/4
Forward	24-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 22.

Bar gold, fine per oz. £4:4:11-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, June 22.

To T. Berlin on London	20.32-1/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	Closed.
T. T. Brussels on London	34.93
T. T. Madrid on London	Closed
T. T. Milan on London	92.66
T. T. Berne on London	25.20
T. T. Paris on London	123.98
T. T. London on Prague	163.68

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 22.

Demand Bills 484.37

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

June 22.

S S Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
S S Kidderpore, Pigot, Karachi.
S S Vama, Strachen, Busreh.
S S Chybassa, Levington, Bussein.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.

S S Ganges Maru, Okura, Kobe.
S S Shwedagon, Russell, Rangoon.
S S Birkenfels, Metz, Karachi.

LOADING.

June 22.

Steamer Kidderpore for Kobe.
Steamer Penang Maru for Kobe
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.

S S Kidderpore:—The P & O S N Co's steamer Kidderpore arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vtsna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chybassa arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S S Ganges Maru:—The O S K steamer Ganges Maru sailed yesterdal from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Co's steamer Shwedagon sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Birkenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Birkenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

June 22.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—300 cwts condiments Poonjiaji & Co; 140 cwts chutney F Nowroji; 6 bales woollen carpets H A M Sawal.

For Marseilles:—3800 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Altenfels for Sanfrancisco: 26 casks goat skin Briskey Co.

For Antwerp:—750 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 1125 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 17 bales wool raw Shamjimal; 4000 cwts crushed bones and 252 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 105 cwts kum karaya N Mulji.

For Ghent:—245 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—495 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 3000 cwts groundnut cakes Moosabhoy and Co. 10000 cwts groundnut cakes Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 189 cwts gum karaya and 70 cwts gum ghatty Ralli Bros.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—105 cwts methi seed Amin and Sons; 150 cwts dry cosin Master and Co.

For Rotteddam:—2000 cwts groundnut cakes Bombay Commercial Co.

S S Warfield for Dunkirk:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Fusijama for Genoa:—125 bale cotton raw Ralli Bros.; bale cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg:—19 cwts gum karaya A A H Mawji.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaiha; 200 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman; 200 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 211 bales cotton raw H Rambhagot; 500 bales cotton raw C V Jogjiwan; 1000 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Tulshan and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw L Kallianji; 200 bales cotton raw H Nensey; 2000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton raw Vakhoria and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Kotah and Co; 500 bales cotton raw R D Tata and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 800 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Seattle Wash:—31 cwts condiments M M Poonjiaji.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kasha; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Kotah and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw L Kallianji; 1500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 200 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman; 700 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 200 bales cotton raw Vokharia and Co.; 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 1000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 700 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Coton Trading.

For Shanghai:—900 bales cotton raw C V Jagjiwan; 300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 400 bales cotton raw Vokharia and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 6 cwts condiments F Nowroji.

IMPORTS.

June 22.

S S America, Agents J. Trading Co. From Oslo:—1560 pkgs nails, 1433 bales paper, 40 drums chemicals, 20 cases milk.

From Gottenburg:—2583 bales bales paper, 243 barrels chemicals, 2167 bdles ceileng boards, 710 bdles nails, 16 bdles plywood, 200 bdles steel, 444 bdles iron; 205 cks waches in zinc; 517 bdles planed boards; 60 bags glass powder; 30 barrel stimber; 34 cases labels.

From Antwerp:—137 cases paper; 10 cases playing cards; 11 cases machinery; 200 cases glass; 117 cases nails; 100 cases channels 356 crts tiles, 12775 bdles steel bars; 200 bdles steel rivets; 3420 bdles steel rods; 75 bdles steel tees; 1564 bdles steel angles; 200 bdles steel circles; 157 bdles steel plates; 100 bdles steel channels; 258 bags iron nuts; 260 bags bolts and nuts; 240 bags chalk; 100 bags hinges; 16 crts asbestos cemen sheets; 386 crts gas pipes; 2946 crts gas tubes.

From Rotterdam:—27 cases straw boards.

S S Garbeta, Agents M M and Co. From Akyab:—7727 bags rice, 91 nos iron empty drums.

From Tuticorin:—100 bales cotton.

From Cochin:—20 chests tea.

From Tellicherry:—18 chests tea, 375 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—3277 bags cocoanuts; 50 bags tea; 40 koltos coir yarn; 84 bags copra, 25 brls soap.

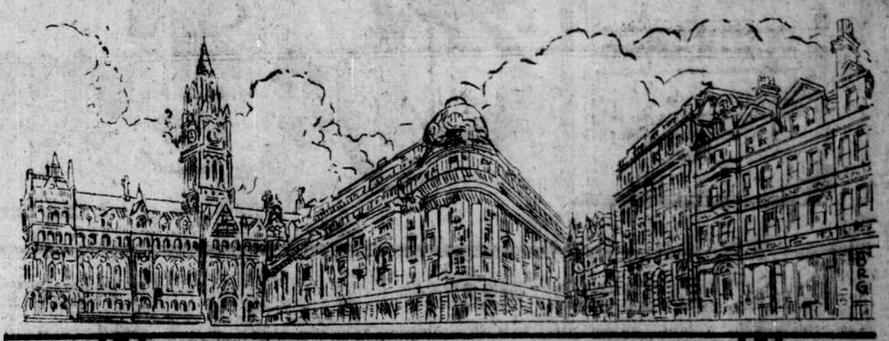
S S Jalvihar, Agents S S N Co. From Rangoon:—1115 nos iron empty drums; 100 bags beans; 100 bags dhrid; 50 bags cholla; 8 bales wool; 60 pieces teak logs; 7556 bags rice.

From Calicut:—196 jollos coir yarn; 49 jollos coir rope; 52 chests tea, 2063 bales cotton; 1680 bags cocoanuts; 12 bales khaddar; 19 nos planks, 146 bags copra; 70 bags ginger.

From Badagora: 503 bags cocoanuts, 1034 bags copra; 37 bags pepper.

From Connanore:—501 bags pepper.

S S Clan Macbride, Agents J. Finlay and Co. From Liverpool:—38 bales cotton; 527 bales cotton yarn; 466 bales C.P. goods; 56 bales art. silk yarn; 40 cases glass bottles; 83 cases wool; 75 cases ridging; 1266 cases China clay; 42 cases plumbago ore; 3824 cases soap; 244 cases machinery; 21 cases steel channels; 464 cases steel plates; 91 cases steel bars; 62 drums paint; 100 drums varnish; 147 cases paper; 183 cases aluminium circles; 13 cases shafts 2r cases wheels; 157 cases bolts and nuts; 2294 cases E'ware; 16 cases felt; 19 cases screws, 5625 cases G.C. sheets; 375 cases G.P. sheets; 66 cases G.F. sheets; 432 drums chemicals; 502 cases hoops 23 drums lubricating oil, 183 cases pipes; 32 cases tallow; 260 cks. lead; 35 nos wrights; 700 cases stationery.



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COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is a summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of Saturday.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.607 inches (.079 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.011.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.2 degrees (2.6 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (1.5 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 94 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.07 inches.

Total rainfall during month 22.36 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 23.05 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Thunder.

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P & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
29 June	Rawalpindi ..	All	16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	[illegible]	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	wh.	11,618
3 Aug	Ranpura* ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	now	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana* ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	direc	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..	from	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,618
26 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	Bombay	16,601
,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	without	11,120
,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	transship	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 614
28 ,,	Morea ..	ment	10,958
1930			
11 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
14 ,,	Ranpura ..	at	16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..	Aden	20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,648

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS,

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £58	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
20th June.	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan

@ Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
..zaoki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26June
aPenang Maru ..	5214	20 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@24July
aTottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@.. Aug.
Awa Maru ..	6028	29 July	12 ,,

xDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 June	15 July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	25 July	12 Aug.

FROM ORIEN O SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From. Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	10 July.	17 July.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	24 July.	31 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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1929		
26th June.	Chakja ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	Vasna ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
3rd July	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

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A

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E R 1668

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IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF COCHIN.

O. S. No. 28 of 1928.

C. OMMER COOTY HAJEE ..... Plaintiff.

K. KUNHAMALI BROTHERS, By Partners, (1) KUNHAMALI, (2) ABDULRAHIMAN COOTY alias K. KOYA, and (3) K. OOMER ... Defendants.

The Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit in the above Court against the abovenamed Defendants for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,880 being the principal amount and interest due on a Pro-note, dated 2-6-1925, executed by the first Defendant for and on behalf of the Defendant Firm abovenamed. As the whereabouts of the first Defendant are not known he is hereby informed that the above case is posted for hearing in the above Court on 10th July, 1929. If the first Defendant does not appear in person or by pleader on the said date he will be declared Ex-parte and the case decided in his absence.

K. P. ANANTHAKRISHNA IYER, Plaintiff's Counsel.

Cochin, 19th June, 1929.

32401

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the sale by Auction, held on the 8th day of June, 1929, pursuant to the power of sale reserved unto the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 21st day of January, 1927, made between Jagannath Moraba Purav, the Mortgagor of the one part and Soorji Vallabhdas Mortgagee of the other part. Our client was the highest bidder and declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor in the piece of parcel of pension and Tax Land together with the exclusive right in the building standing thereon situate at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay; containing by admeasurement two hundred square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a large piece of land, bearing Collector's Old No. 725, New No. 4669, Old Survey No. 399 and New Survey No. 1850 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3337(1) and Street No. 801 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1247 of the Lower Parel Division and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by a lane of five feet breadth and beyond that by the house of Vinayak Shrikrishna, on or towards the West by the property of Vinayak Shrikrishna, on or towards the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Vinayak Shrikrishna and on or towards the South by the vacant piece of land belonging to Vinayak Shrikrishna.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1929.

NANDLAL CHHAGANLAL,
For Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

32402

NOTICE OF INTENDED SALE.

—:o:—

OUR CLIENTS, the Executors and Executrix of the Will of the deceased Manibai, desire to sell the immovable property, situate at Girgaum Back Road, admeasuring 710 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 591 of Girgaum Division, and bearing Municipal "D" Ward Nos. 1315 (1) and 1315 (2) and Street Nos. 195 to 203 and 210A, and bounded on the East by the Oart once known as Damulji's Oart, portion of which is now owned by Gordhandas Radhakisondas, on the West by the property of the late Dr. A. M. Kunte, on the North by the Girgaum Back Road and on the South by the property of Chhaganlal Valchand.

Offers in the sealed covers are therefore invited for the purchase of the said property on or before the 15th day of July, 1929. Offers will be received by the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The offer shall accompany a cheque of Rs. 500, being the amount of deposit, which will be returned without interest, if the offer is rejected.

The offer, when made, shall not be withdrawn on any ground whatsoever.

If the offer is accepted, the intending purchaser shall have to execute an Agreement for Purchase of the property containing usual clauses as to Marketable title, forfeitures of the earnest money, costs, etc., within a week from the acceptance of such offer.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned at any time during office hours.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1929.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Solicitors.

32402

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

—:o:—

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 949 of 1929.

PREMJI GOPALJI, of Bombay, Cutchi Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bombay Road, Navpada, in Thana, in the District of Thana, on behalf of himself and on behalf of other creditors of the deceased. Amratlal Maneklal Thakkar ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) JIVIBAI, widow of Amratlal Maneklal Thakkar, (2) KISSONLAL AMRATLAL MANEKLAL THAKKAR, and (3) BACHUBAI, daughter of the said Amratlal Maneklal Thakkar, the last named two being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem the said Jivibai, widow of Amratlal Maneklal Thakkar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sheik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, being the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, Amratlal Maneklal Thakkar ..... Defendants.

To,

All the creditors of Amratlal Maneklal Thakkar, deceased.

NOTICE UNDER ORDER I, RULE VIII.

PURSUANT TO THE ORDER made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp on the 6th day of June, 1929, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1, Rule VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the above suit has been filed by the Plaintiff herein against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of himself and on behalf of all other creditors of the deceased, Amratlal Maneklal Thakkar, for an order:—

(a) That the Defendants as legal representatives of the said deceased, Amratlal, Maneklal Thakkar, may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,000 with interest at 10 annas per cent. per mensem from 23rd day of May, 1929, till payment.

(b) That the Defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

(c) That the estate of the said Amratlal Maneklal Thakkar may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(d) That the Defendants may be ordered to render a true and complete account of the estate of the deceased.

(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the estate of the deceased, Amratlal Maneklal Thakkar.

(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendants, their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with, disposing of or recovering the estate of the said deceased or any part thereof.

(g) That for the purposes aforesaid all orders may be passed inquiries made and directions given.

(h) That further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require may be granted.

AND that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 12th day of August, 1929.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 22nd day of June, 1929.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

32400

New Medium of Advertising

The MICROPHONE

The Indian Broadcasting Co. is prepared to accept Advertisements for broadcasting over the Microphone. Apply for rates to the Publisher, Indian Radio Times: Radio House, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

MALABATI TEA CO., LTD.

Want applications from business men and respectable men for the posts of District Supervisors in every District of India for the sale of best "Malabati Tea" (leaf) packed by the company on a monthly salary of Rs. 100—10—200 plus T. A. Rs. 30 and 2 p. c. Com. on the sale. Selected candidate will have to invest in the preference share of the company Rs. 125 and this amount is to be paid as soon as selected. Apply stating past experience with 1 anna stamp to:—Indian Planters Union, Mercantile Buildings. Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A GIGANTIC DOUBLE ATTRACTION

THE BELGIAN VARIETY COMPANY

9 Vaudeville Artistes
IN A DAZZLING REPERTOIRE OF
SONGS, MUSIC & DANCES
Also the latest
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S SENSATIONAL VEHICLE
ALTARS OF DESIRE
Featuring the Beautiful and Winsome
MAE MURRAY

CHANGE IN PRICES:—Box: Rs. 15 each; Dress Circle Rs. 3-6; First Class Rs. 2-4; Second Class Re. 1-2; Third Class 9 as. (including tax). Free List Entirely Suspended.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE COHENS AND KELLYS
IN
ATLANTIC CITY
STARRING:—
GEORGE SIDNEY
VERA GORDON
MACK SWAIN
KATE PRICE
A side-splitting comedy of high Jinks at Atlantic City, with the famous Partners' Wives the Kill-joys of their fun on the Beach!
A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8 15 and 10 p.m.
MONKEYNUTS
a Circus Story with
BETTY BALFOUR
Britain's Greatest Artiste
SEE THE BIGGEST THRILL IN THE PICTURE
10 HUGE MAN-EATING LIONS LET LOOSE IN A CIRCUS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ERICH VON STROHEIM'S Wonder Creation:—
GREED
Featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
AND
ZASSU PITTS
A MASTERPIECE OF VIVID REALISM.

100,000 CLIENTS
Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India. Mr Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes. 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading Re. 1 of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delination of life and character Re. 1, Five years' Life Reading Re. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday, and Friday, at 3-30 P.M.
LAST INSTALMENT
6 Final Reels.
"TARZAN THE MIGHTY"
starring
FRANK MERRILL
Nerve-tingling surprises
Also 2 Reels Comedy and A DANCE FILM

Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TODAY.

Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee opens, Secretariat, 11 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 26.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conferenc meets at the Khilafat House, Motisha Lane, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 29.

Lord Irwin accompanied by Lady Irwin and Viscount Goschen arrive at Ballard Pier, 12-30 p.m.

Lord Irwin and Lady Irwin sail for England by the s.s. "Rawalpindi" from Ballard Pier at 1 p.m.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Viscount Goschen takes oath of office as Viceroy and acting Governor-General of India in the University Convocation Hall, 3 p.m.

MILL STRIKE AND GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

BOMBAY'S YOUTH HOLD PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth Leagues public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, to protest against the suggested repressive measures, shortly to be brought into force, by the Government of Bombay, with regard to the mill strike. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. L. G. Khare, Mr. Purushottam Trikamdas, Mr. R. S. Padbidri, Mr. Nabiullah, and others will speak on the occasion.

THE BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League will be held on the 7th proximo at the Peoples Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road. Members are requested to see that their names are entered in the register as it is likely that the register might not be exhaustive in view of the fact the old register along with the membership forms have been removed from the League Headquarters during the police raid.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES AND DAIS

—:o:—

WOMEN'S MEETING TO SUPPORT DRAFT BILL

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council have organised a special meeting on Tuesday, 25th instant at 5 p.m. at the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, opp. Powell and Co., which is open to all women. Lady Raman bhai Nilkanth has consented to preside and it is hoped that the women of Bombay will come forward and show their enthusiasm in promoting this Bill which is of such importance.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

CURE ALL

Eye defects, including Cataract by using *Seal's genuine Lotus Honey*. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2/- per dram. *S. C. Seal, 15|3, Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Baghazar, Calcutta.*

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—Weather Permitting.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Indian Institute of Bankers will be held at the above address at 6-15 p.m. on Thursday, (the 27th instant).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Ballarat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

GUJARATI YOGI BUDHISAGARJI ANNIVERSARY.

The fourth death anniversary of the great Gujarati Yogi Shri Budhisagarji will be celebrated on the 25th instant at Gondiji's Upashraya, Pydhownee, under the presidentship of Shri Vallabhavijayji, at 8 a.m. All the followers and disciples of the sage, either Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis or Christians are requested to attend.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendence of different nationalities in May last was 880; male being 740 and 140 females.

SWAMI MADHAVANANDA IN BOMBAY.

Swami Madhavanandaji of Ramakrishna Mission, the ex-President of Mayavati and present president of an American Centre at San Francisco will arrive in Bombay to-day (Monday) at 7 a.m. by s.s. "Craeovia". He will see the visitors at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar.

GUJARAT URBAN BANKS CONFERENCE

SECOND SESSION TO BE HELD AT SURAT

The second Gujarat Urban Banks' Conference will be held in Surat at the R. B. Nagindhand Public Hall, on Sunday, June 30. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas will preside.

B. P. C. C. GYMNASIUM

The Gymnasium attached to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has now re-opened and will enrol members till the end of this month. It is located on the ground floor of the new Office building adjoining the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road. Two commodious Halls, added equipment and more facilities, are the new features offered by the Gymnasium. Judging by the entries so far registered, the Gymnasium should prove very popular with lovers of health and physical culture in Bombay. Further particulars can be had from Mr. Kamat, Hon. Secretary.

UNKNOWN CHRISTIAN'S DEAD BODY

The City Coroner, Bombay, on Sunday morning, held an inquiry into the death of an unknown Christian aged about 45 who was found lying dead on Frere Road on Saturday.

It was stated at the Inquest that the body of the deceased was found lying about a yard away from the tram lines at Frere Road near the Princess Dock. There was an injury on the back of the head, and the peak cap of the deceased was lying about 40 yards from the body. It was alleged that the deceased had either fallen down while trying to board or alight from a tram car proceeding from Fort to Sandhurst Road. The police made inquiries, but relatives of the deceased could not be traced.

The jury recorded a verdict that death was due to fracture of the skull due to a fall sustained while either trying to board or alight from a tram car in motion.

DEATH OF HAKIM BABER ALI SAHEB

Hakim Baber Ali Saheb died of heart-failure on Sunday, 9th instant at Surat. His death will be widely regretted in Gujarat. Hakim Baber Ali Saheb was one of the renowned Hakims of India, and gained as much fame in Gujarat as Hakim Ajamal Khan Saheb achieved in India. He was very popular among Rajas, Nawabs, and people throughout Gujarat. His father was the Hakim of the late Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda. He too was well-known in his time. After the death of the late Maharaja, Hakim Baber Ali Saheb left Baroda and went to Surat to practise. He practised there for more than forty years and died at the age of sixty-five years. He taught all his younger brothers and made them such efficient Hakims, that they are well known even to-day. In his last days he gave the entire charge of his "Matab" to his younger brother Hakim Khurshed Ali Saheb.

Free Fight on Duncan Road

—:o:—

Great excitement prevailed on Sunday night on Duncan Road, when a free fight took place between some Hindus and Mahomedans of the locality.

It appears that a Pardeshi Hindu named Jawersing, who is a stranger to Bombay went to a friend of his residing at Duncan Road. After seeing his friend he got down from the chawl and went to answer a call of nature near Syed Bahadur Shah's Durgah closeby. On seeing him committing nuisance some Mahomedans in the locality got excited, and commenced assaulting him. Thereupon some Pardeshi Hindus and Mahomedans residing in the building in which his friend was living went to his rescue. They were also assaulted by the enraged Mohamedans. A large crowd collected and a free fight ensued.

The police arrived on the scene, dispersing the crowd. Three persons received injuries including Jawersing and one Mahomedan who were removed to J. J. Hospital by the police.

MRS. JANABAI ROKDE

—:o:—

A SOCIAL WORKER MADE A J. P.

Among the persons who have been recently appointed Justices of the Peace Mrs. Janabai Rokde has been included. She has been a social worker among the Marathi speaking Hindu backward communities. For the last twenty-five years she has been devoting a major portion of her earnings as a qualified midwife and nurse, to improve the lot of the poor labourers. For twenty years she had maintained a free Marathi Primary School at Mandvi, Koliwada. This school was originally set up by her father Madhavrao Raghoji Rokde, J.P., nearly 62 years ago. Five years ago she with the help of her friends succeeded in collecting Rs. 25,100 in order to perpetuate the school in her father's name. She handed this sum to the Bombay Municipality on condition that the school should be maintained free in a new building which was being

Mrs. Janabai Rokde, who has been made a J.P.

erected for locating primary schools at Mandvi.

When she was relieved of the responsibility of maintaining the free school she opened a free maternity home in the name of her sister Ahalyabai on the premises which were once occupied by the school and has been maintaining it chiefly at her own cost. She has set up a free library in the name of her brother Dharmajirao, which she has been maintaining for the last four years at her own cost. She has been rendering very useful service as a member of the Advisory Boards of the J. J. Hospital and Cama Hospital. A few years ago Government had awarded her Second Class Kaisar-i-Hind medal in recognition of her good services to the masses.

LATE MR. B. F. MADON

—:o:—

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay passed the following resolution at its meeting held on Wednesday, the 19th June, 1929:—

"The Committee of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce deeply mourns the sudden death of Mr. B. F. Madon who had been an important figure in the commercial life of this presidency and who was an authority on economic questions, and sends its condolences to his family."

POSTAL VAN'S COLLISION WITH VICTORIA

DRIVER ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF RASH DRIVING

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Akaram Laxman was prosecuted by Mr. K. P. Thanawalla, Bar-at-Law, Police Prosecutor, for driving his Postal motor van in a rash and negligent manner.

On 29th May last at about 8 a.m. a victoria driven by Salva Gama was proceeding along Hornby Road from the direction of the Crawford Market towards Fort. At the junction of Forbes Street the accused who was driving the van from the G. P. O., collided with the victoria without giving any warning with the result that the horse fell down and died on the spot.

The defence was that he was going at a slow speed and had sounded a proper warning and was on his proper side.

On the evidence His Worship acquitted the accused.

Mr. Chiniwalla, Advocate, defended the accused.

RIOT DAY CASE

—:o:—

ACCUSED DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE

Before Mr. Brown, Special Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Dawoodbhoy Tyebji, a servant in a tea shop, was charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly and rioting on the 6th of February last. Mr. Manker, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mohamed Hussein Hafi, witness for the prosecution deposed that he was the proprietor of Subhanalla Hotel at Bhendi Bazar. On 6th February at 12 noon he saw four persons including the accused beating a boy who was a sweet-meat vendor. Again he saw the same four persons sitting near a tea-shop. At 4-30 p.m. and at 8-30 p.m. he again saw the same four persons. At 8-30 p.m. he also saw a Hindu under a staircase in Pilu Havaldar Gally in an unconscious state with injuries on his person when the police arrived and arrested the accused at his instance. The witness further stated that the accused and the three others were accosting people and removing moneys from their pockets. When the police arrested the accused, on his person were found a pair of handcuffs, a whistle and a railway key.

Police Constable No. 2386 in his examination-in-chief stated that he arrested the accused and found on his person the articles mentioned above.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the witness Mahomed Hussein had given false evidence against him on account of ill-will that he bore against him. The Magistrate discharged the accused for want of evidence.

ALLEGED MURDER

—:o:—

TWO MEN AND WOMAN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Order was passed yesterday by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, in the case in which three Christians, John D'Souza, Magdeline D'Souza (wife of John D'Souza) and Khaloobai Jakey, were charged with committing the murder of one Edward Fernandez by stabbing him with a pen-knife and with attempting to commit the murder of one Lewis Gaspal D'Souza and aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Barodia, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

The prosecution case briefly was that on 18th January last at about 4 p.m. Edward Fernandez and Lewis Gaspal D'Souza went to the accused's room at Haines Road to take their belonging. Only accused No. 2 was in the room. Some time after accused Nos. 1 and 3 came up and Lewis demanded his belongings from accused No. 1. An altercation thereupon ensued and accused No. 1 suddenly struck Lewis and Edward with a pen-knife. Lewis ran out of the room to save himself when accused No. 3 chased him and struck him with a pen-knife in the back. Lewis ran up to a Police Constable. Accused No. 3 ran after him and was arrested by a Police Constable. Edward also ran out from the room and dropped down near the spot where Lewis and the Police Constable were standing. Both the injured were removed to Hospital where Edward died the same night. Edward while he was in the room was attacked by all the three accused with pen-knives. *Prima facie* case being established against all the accused, they were committed to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court under Sections 302, 307 and 114 I.P.C.

Nawab of Bhopal Arrives in Bombay

—:o:—

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by Peshawar Express. He is staying with H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner with his Political Secretary and one A.D.C.

Col. Amir Ahmed, Military Secretary, and the other staff are staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

ELECTORAL ROLLS OF BOMBAY COUNCIL

—:o:—

DATES FOR PUBLICATION

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

"As a result of the postponement of the Elections Government have decided that no further action should for the present be taken in connection with them except the preparation and publication of the Electoral Rolls. The dates for the publication of the Electoral Rolls of the Bombay Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly have been altered. The first publication will now take place on August 19 and the second publication on October 22."

KANARA SARASWATS "AT HOME" CITY FATHERS

—:o:—

The Kanara Saraswat Association was "At Home" to a few members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the Association Hall on Sunday evening, Mr. S. S. Balsekar, President of the Association presiding. A large number of ladies and gentlemen participated in the function, chief among the guests being Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, D. G. Dalvie, Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Sirur and Mrs. Chandavarkar. The guests spent an enjoyable time and freely mixed with each other. An excellent programme of music provided by girls of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj Music class was the fitting prelude to the light refreshments which were served to the guests. The party broke up late in the evening.

MINERVA MILLS LTD.,

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Minerva mills, Ltd., was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

The directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1928 stated:—

The result of the Company's operations in the year, after writing off to Depreciation of Building, Machinery, etc., Rs. 1,39,270, shows a net profit of Rs. 1,24,734-4-11. Deducting therefrom Rs. 61,448-9-5 being the debit balance of Profit and Loss Account as per last Balance Sheet, there remains a balance of Rs. 63,285-11-6, which the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

Dividend of Rs. 1-8-0 per share on 25,000 shares	Rs. 37,500- 0- 0
To carry to next year's account (including provision for Income-tax and Super-tax) .. Rs.	25,785-11- 6
	Rupees 63,285-11- 6

Your Directors record with regret the sad death of their esteemed colleague Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer who was a Director of the Company from its very inception. During his nine years' tenure as Director, Mr. Ramaswami Iyer rendered valuable services to the Company and your Directors and the Company has suffered an irreparable loss by his untimely death.

The Board have appointed Mr. A. M. Kajiji as a Director of the Company. Mr. Kajiji retires under Article 107 of the Articles of Association, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Two of your Directors, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., and Mr. H. P. Mody, retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The directors' report was adopted and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. A. M. Kajiji and Mr. H. P. Mody were re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

—:o:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Sir Stewart Symes and attended by Mr. R. M. Maxwell Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captain J. H. Cawley-Way Aide-de-Camp arrived at Ganeshkhind on Monday the 22nd instant from Bombay.

BOMBAY RISES TO OCCASION

—:o:—

BENGALEES ORGANISE PROCESSION TO COLLECT FUNDS

A procession of Bengalee jewellers of Bombay started on Sunday the 23rd instant from the residence and factory of Babu Biswanath Chatterjee, Jewellers, 14, Vithalwadi, to collect funds for the relief of the unprecedented flood-stricken people of Assam, where about 12,00,000 people are rendered absolutely helpless for want of food, clothes and any shelter.

The Bombay Bengali jewellers took the opportunity, as they take in every humanitarian work, which is well-known to the public of Bombay, to serve the people in their difficulty and hope that the public of Bombay would respond liberally to the appeal as they did during the Gujarat-Kathiawad floods in 1927.

The procession was led by Mr. A. Mitter, Secretary, the Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' Assam Flood Relief Fund, with the help of Babus Panchanan Dass, Lalmohan Chatterjee, Biswanath Dey and Jatindra Nath Das. Babus Gostho Behari Dey and Lalitmohan Pal by their clarionet and violin play, attracted the public. The total collection of Sunday (the 23rd June) was Rs. 251-11-0 and about 2 loads of old clothes which have been kept with Babu Narendra Nath Chatterjee (the son of Babu Biswanath Chatterjee of 44 Vithalwadi), Treasurer for the present and arrangement is going on to send the same to a responsible association to distribute among the victims as soon as possible.

The procession will start again to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m.

A HINDU STABBED

A stabbing affray took place on Sunday night at Jacob Circle in which a Hindu named Bhikhu Rama received serious injuries.

It appears that Bhikhu was engaged in some festival at Jacob Circle when one Gujarati boy named Rama who was his friend came and complained that he was harassed by some of his enemies and asked for his help. Bhikhu went out with him and after half an hour he was found with several stab wounds on his body. He was removed by the police to J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state.

(Continued from column 7).

though it never pays any interest. I think they need not be told that these are very hard days to live, and it is a question for everyone as to how to make both ends meet. As for mill-owners they do not show that it is question for them, too, but it is clear when they grudge to pay petrol charges if the rate per gallon is raised by half an anna. Besides bad it not been for this reason they would have at once agreed to the workers' demands.

The struggle has made shareholders' situation simply miserable and still worse of the labourers. If mill-owners want that the industry should live they should agree to labourers' demands. Let them not make any profits for a couple of years but let them keep the starving labourers alive so that they may help them to make profits later. To make no profits for a couple of years means to keep the machinery in working condition.—Yours etc.

D. Y. T. I. T. M.

STRIKE AND THE COUNCIL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have no desire to strike a discordant or jarring note and I wish every success to the efforts that are being made to end the mill strike in Bombay. If I may venture to express my personal opinion the strike is not at all justified, and the Kamgar Union will better serve the interests they have at heart and the higher and more paramount of the country if it is called off forthwith.

However, it "does" appear to me extremely strange that His Excellency the Governor has not deemed it necessary or desirable to consult members of the Legislative Council on the situation. I do not think, any conscious or unconscious affront or indifference to the members of the Council is intended, but I have been wondering why His Excellency has not adopted the very natural and obvious course of consulting members of his Legislative Council, at least those of them who may be regarded as representing the various parties or groups in the Council. The exclusion of such members from the Conference is not at all fair to that responsible body, which, after all, the Government must approach for sanctioning any new legislative measures that may be adopted. The Legislature of the province certainly deserves better treatment than has been mated out to it in this respect.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN.
M. L. C.

Nasik, June 22.

DON'T CONTINUE THE STRIKE

—:o:—

MR. JAMNADAS' APPEAL TO WORKERS

BUT CONDEMNS REPRESSSIVE MEASURES

The following statement has been issued to the Press by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Chairman, Congress Labour Committee:

The much advertised Conference of the representatives of some public bodies called by His Excellency the Governor met for two days in the Secretariat but the result of the Conference will be regarded as very disappointing by the large body of the public opinion in the city.

The Congress Labour Committee has made no secret of its opinion that the present textile strike was unwise and against the best interests of workers. It has also proved disastrous for the city as a whole; and the public has definitely rallied in favour of an early termination of the strike; but when keen on bringing the strike to an end the Committee is opposed to any coercion being used against the strikers; the committee fears that the commercial bodies which invited Government to take coercive measures have followed a short-sighted policy. To make intimidation a cognisible offence in a Labour dispute is to use the power of Government for unworthy ends.

Law and order should be administered that it should be impossible for an innocent man to suffer although a hundred guilty men might escape, but when the Police authorise to arrest in that warrant the consequences are bound to be far-reaching.

SHORT CUTS ARE DANGEROUS.

The Committee desires to warn our industrialists that a short cut is often a dangerous out; it is by no means certain that even this action will end the strike. The Congress Committee will never exercise the most vigilent scrutiny of the case of arrest for criminal intimidation and every worker who comes within the grip of the New Ordinance is invited to seek the assistance of the Committee for legal defence.

If the interference of the Executive is to be sought whenever any economic loss is caused to trade and industry it will not remain confined to strikes. Time is bound to come in this country in the absence of a Government responsible to the people when political agitation will reach dimensions often disturbing the normal course of trade and industry; and Government will not hesitate to quote the present case as a precedent for justifying a resort to extraordinary purposes. Our industrialists by inviting coercion on workers have placed political work at the mercy of the Executive and we are sorry that they were so easily played in the hands of the Government ever intent to smother an inconvenient agitation.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUING STRIKE.

As regards the enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act which is foreshadowed in the speech of His Excellency the Governor yesterday we suggest the workers to resume work and to place their case fully before that Committee. If the report of that committee is not fair to the workers there are not bound to accept it; but they are not justified in continuing a strike when enquiry is going on. If the report of the Committee is not fair to the workers or if the Mill-owners do not carry out the Report of the Committee it will be open to the strikers to resume their strike and we have no doubt that even those who are working in the mills to-day will join them at that time.

The Labour Committee of the Congress will not then hesitate to identify itself with the strike and will support picketing with all the strength at its command. Not merely the workers but also Congressmen will be found picketing at the doors of the mills and the chawls of the workers if occasion arose; but for the present the continuance of the strike will be unwise and detrimental to the workers themselves and we, therefore, earnestly appeal to them to resume work.

SHAREHOLDERS & STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is very interesting to conclude whether mill-owners in Bombay are earning profit or bearing loss. For the last year and a half the struggle for working 3 looms instead of 2 and the cut in wages of 7-1/2 per cent has put a deadlock for any produce or income; and still the struggle has not ended. Is it at all possible that mill-owners can stand a loss of this sort and balance it with the previous profit? In some cases it may be possible even; but in general what do we find? We find that the loss is eating away the capital itself; and who are the loosers? Shareholders! Cannot the mill-owners understand that the public is not in a position to suffer any loss in the shares in which they have invested their capital with full belief that it will be safe even

(Continued in Column 6)

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The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1929.

Princes and National Solidarity II.

—:o:—

On Saturday we considered the case for the removal of the Indian States' affairs from the province of the Governor-General-in-Council of India to the direct control of the Viceroy as representative of the King-Emperor, from the standpoint of the Princes themselves. To-day let us consider the position from the standpoint of the States and their people, who have scarcely even been thought of by the Butler Committee. The people in the Indian States are, in no way, different from the people in what is called British India. The same history unites them, the same tradition binds them: the same social and economic problems obtain on either side of the border, which is often too faint and involved to deserve the name of a dividing line. If the Princes imagine that they would secure by this manoeuvre an unrestrained despotism for themselves and a boundless field for their passions or prejudices they are sadly mistaken. Their people have learnt the meaning of political freedom. They have witnessed across the border,—again we use the term with an apology,—the phenomenon of a nation in renaissance and they will not be content with anything less than that irreducible minimum of civic rights, which we now associate with representative institutions and responsible government. The Princes or their obsolete advisers consider that the relations between the ruler and the ruled is a purely local problem between themselves and their people. They desire that in the solution of that problem,—in the righting of the wrongs their people complain of in a thousand instances of glaring license,—no one shall interfere from across the border. But they forget that the people in the Indian States are brought into their present condition of political impotence by the might of the British bayonet held in the reserve; and those on whom devolves the constitutional authority of the present British Government in India can not and will not, allow their forces to be used,—even by implication,—for the perpetual enslavement of no insignificant proportion of their own flesh and blood. The people, moreover, of the Indian States, if left backward ignorant and down-trodden, must inevitably prove a drag on the rest of India, as a sagacious Viceroy once solemnly observed at a State banquet in no remote past. It is easy, of course, to platitudinise on the happy relations—"happy", indeed,—now subsisting between the Princes and their subjects; and to claim immunity from outside interference on the strength that the people, if they feel really aggrieved, can dispossess the unwelcome ruler in the last resort by rising in rebellion against him. That last possibility for a people in despair is, no longer feasible for the people of any State, quite apart from the fact that such disturbances in closely connected States cannot but react most prejudicially on their neighbours. In mere decency, we cannot even contemplate,—much less permit,—such a savage means of removing grievances even if we could legitimately assume it to be feasible. As a matter of fact, no one knows better than the Princes and their advisers, who argue in this strain, that in no single instance have the people of a State, suffering from the most incredible outrages, ever succeeded in righting their own wrongs. We know, indeed, that the Supreme Government have not interfered exclusively to prevent internal misrule; nor has their interference been always free from the taint of interested motives. But that is no answer to the main contention that without a restraining hand on the Princes, without a powerful support for their people, there can be no hope in India for that ordered progress and civilised government, which we now postulate as the irreducible minimum of civilised life.

DIVERGENT CURRENTS.

Those, moreover, who insist on the need to place the concerns of the Indian States,—considered as States,—in the sole charge of the Viceroy forget the other vital consideration affecting the problem, which relates to the actual condition of the States *inter se*. They are not all of equal importance *inter se*, nor are their several interests and demands identical, or even mutually sympathetic. There are many surviving vestiges of the Moghul supremacy or Mahratha Confederacy, which even now have their own vassals, or their own tributaries and feudatories. What will they do with these subordinate princelings and statelets? Is it implied that these should be left to be the prey of their stronger neighbours? If so, must we, by that course, revive internecine struggles of which India has now happily lost sight? Or will these also,—each petty lord of half a village even,—be in direct relation with the Viceroy as the representative of the suzerain majesty? Again, the economic interests of the industrialised States,—e.g., Mysore,—are not identical with those of the agricultural States, like those of Rajputana or even of the Punjab. Much less do the fiscal interests of the maritime States coincide with those of the inland ones. What is proposed to do under such conditions, and for such cases? And how are these divergent currents to be reconciled with the central, dominant stream of the national interests? Or is the nation never to be considered in this orgy of particularism? Will the Princes never realise that without the united struggle of a whole nation India—including the States—can never rid herself of the exploiting incubus of foreign dominion fastened upon us by the vicissitudes of our history?

THE NATION'S INTEREST.

We are urging these considerations, not only because we feel convinced that they have not been considered with the attention that is their due, but also because we hold that the material problems and economic interests of the Indian States collectively are in no way essentially different from those of the neighbouring British territory. We cannot consider the route, alignment, equipment of a single railway in the country, without having regard to its imperial value, its national significance, under by no means impossible contingencies. We must not allow the fiscal, or currency and banking, or the financial and military policy of the land to be discussed or determined as though it had or could have reference to one section of country only. The several parts and jurisdictions are so intimately inter-related, that the States cannot hope to have their grievances redressed, unless and until they put forward their case as part,—and integral part, at that,—of the national requirement. They themselves have proved the wisdom of this course. The States declared, when the Fiscal Commission was enquiring, that they would not stand in the way of India as a whole adopting a protectionist policy, for they realised the national need of protection to indigenous infant industries, even though the orientation implied might at first be inimical to their own immediate interests. By adopting that policy of a truly national sympathy, they not only removed a good deal of prejudice against their general contention, but also induced an atmosphere of responding sympathy in the Government of India. If the existing Government have not yet seen their way to satisfy the legitimate and reasonable demands of the Indian States in this behalf, their rulers must remember that Indian statesmen are not yet responsible for the conduct of the governmental machine in this country. Indeed, in this matter, the Princes and their advisers are labouring under a most unfounded prejudice against British Indians; for, as Sir Sivaswamy Iyer has most trenchantly pointed out in his classic work on the Constitutional Problems of India, all the insults, injustices and even outrages, that the Indian Princes profess to have suffered from in their dealings with the Government of India, were and have been the creation of the non-Indian official lacking in any understanding or sympathy with these sad remnants of India's vanished might and majesty. From Indians proper they have suffered nothing, and have no reason to apprehend anything untoward. Unless, of course, they themselves stand in the way of the incoming tide of political freedom. Subject to this condition, we hold the Princes and their advisers have everything to gain and nothing to lose, if they present their economic and even political demands as part and parcel of the national needs—by no means an impossible task—and not as special privilege or concession. It is not yet too late for the Princes and their advisers to reconsider a step, which, if adopted, would brand their Order for ever with the traitors' brand—mark them for ever as distrustful and reactionary, who, because they will not be mended, must inevitably be ended.

Ban on Councils.

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If any provinces are entitled to be exempted from the Congress Working Committee's ban on Councils, Bombay and Bengal are specially entitled. In view of the repressive legislation proposed to be introduced in the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council, several Congress members of the Council feel it necessary to make an urgent representation to the Working Committee to give the Bombay Congress Party a special permission to attend the Council for the purpose of resisting any further repressive legislation. In view of the unexpected and extraordinary developments in Bombay, we trust the permission that is likely to be sought will be granted by the Working Committee. The case for an exemption for the Bengal Congress Party stands on different grounds. That party has just won a phenomenal victory at the polls by pledging itself to a specific Council programme. A sudden and complete boycott of the Council will not, in these circumstances, be quite consistent with that programme. Besides, as Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose points out, that Party had no chance of placing the special circumstances of Bengal before the Working Committee. Mr. Bose has done well to give an assurance that in any case a revolt against the Working Committee's final decision is unthinkable. We are also sure that Bengal will not be long in joining the boycott of Councils.

We are aware of the danger of multiplying special exemptions. The exceptions, if indiscriminately allowed, may practically nullify the rule. But there is also danger in submitting discipline to a severe strain by clinging to a hard and fast rule without any regard to special circumstances. A Council policy, including walk-outs, abstention and other demonstrations, is clearly one of expediency, and expediency must always take note of special contingencies. The best way to make the boycott of Councils a reality is so to carry on work outside the Council as to convince even the Councillors that Councils are a hindrance to that work. Who would imagine that men like Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Babu Rajendra Prasad are more useful in the Councils than outside? If, however, there is to be only talk even outside the Councils, perhaps the talk in the Councils would be less boring and more spectacular.

LATE MR. B. F. MADON

—:o:—

A Few Personal Impressions

(BY VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI MEHTA).

It is now nearly ten years since I came to know Mr. B. F. Madon the news of whose death has been received with profound regret in financial and commercial circles in Bombay. Great as is the void caused by his death in the business world of Bombay, far greater is the sense of personal loss felt by those who had the good fortune, as I had, to come in contact with him. For during the ten years of his busy and varied life that I had occasion to work under his guidance the more I saw of him the more I got to admire and even to love him. Despite the apparently formal exterior and a mode of conversation that, at the outset, seemed distant, there could be few businessmen so easy to get into touch with as Mr. Madon was found to be by all who had to work with him. His urbanity was not merely formal but sprang from a heart full of love for his fellow-beings. Starting life humbly Mr. Madon had worked his way up to a position of eminence in the business world of Bombay and this probably accounted for the ease with which those who occupied humbler positions in life, got on with him. He could never forget their difficulties: their handicaps, their struggles and hence he was always prepared to give them a word of encouragement and to advise and guide them.

HIS ACCESSIBILITY.

The sphere of work in which I was brought into contact with Mr. Madon was one where our dealings were with small men, men leading humble lives, engaged in agriculture or petty trade or industry and the extent of whose financial operations ran into figures which might compare unfavourably with even the pocket-money of the capitalists of Bombay. But Mr. Madon showed the same concern for and the same interest in these financial operations as in the stupendous operations of the great firm with which he was connected. And those small individuals, when he had occasion to meet them in the course of business, were just as important in his eyes as the titled well-dressed individuals he came in contact with in his other spheres of work. He could converse with them either in fluent Gujarati or in broken Marathi on a footing of absolute equality and he always put the most unsophisticated of his visitors at ease by the natural courtesy of the reception he accorded to them. There was always a frankness and a directness in his speech, both in its manner and method that naturally attracted to him his audience whether in public gatherings or in private conversation.

GOOD-HEARTED COMRADE.

Of Mr. Madon's simplicity I have very pleasant impressions gathered during the course of two or three brief tours in up-country undertaken for work in 1927. He insisted on doing in Rome as the Romans do, squatting down on the ground for meetings and at meals, going about barefoot, staying in a small room with other to share it, discarding the paraphernalia of domestic furniture, and travelling gaily in crowded service buses amidst heavy rain which would deter less earnest workers from stirring out. And all through the impression that he conveyed to local workers was that of an earnest but good-hea-

(Continued on next page.)

Dhanbad School of Mines.

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The situation in the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad seems to be getting worse and worse. The trouble began, as we pointed out the other day, with the duly qualified students of the School being offered scandalously low salaries of Rs. 30 to 40 per month. The Principal, instead of trying to better their prospects, is reported to have prejudiced their case by stating that Rs. 40 was a decent salary. Left to themselves, the students naturally tried to carry on some Press propaganda to improve their prospects. The Principal would not give them even that chance and tried, happily in vain, to persuade Editors not to publish the students' grievances. The Principal's frustrated attempt to suppress the grievances seems to have put him out sadly. It is said that Mr. Pasi, the leader of the students, was for some time sent to the isolation ward of the hospital, away from the hostel, on the plea that he was suffering from sleeplessness, and his fellow-students except two friends were forbidden to see him. We do not know if isolation from friends is a good remedy for sleeplessness. Subsequently, it is reported, the Principal went so far as to call in the aid of the police to remove Mr. Pasi from the school on the plea that he was mentally deranged. This the students felt was adding insult to injury and went on a strike in a body as a protest against the Principal's action. The latter then closed the school indefinitely and has thus virtually declared a lock-out. He has bungled from start to finish and it behoves the authorities to order an immediate inquiry.

Notes of the Day.

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A Step Forward.

The unanimous decision of the German Government to accept Mr. Owen Young's plan for the solution of the Reparations question is a step forward in reaching an international agreement over this complex problem which has caused the bitterest misunderstanding amongst the victors of the Great War. Germany could afford to look with considerable amusement upon the quarrelling creditors, conscious that she had the backing of America in her determination to secure a revision in the schedule of payments. The protracted discussions at Paris gave an opportunity to Dr. Schacht, the German representative, to improve the strength of his country's case, when the principal contestants realised that the negotiations had "degenerated into a competition between the adding machines of rival delegations" and that there was no way out of the impasse except by conceding to Germany that her viewpoint deserved sympathetic consideration. Once in this mood it was easier for the Allies to agree with the main outlines of the Young Plan.

Spurious Substitutes.

For one right thing there may be a hundred wrong substitutes. Dyarchy being discredited as a substitute for complete Responsible Government, the British Press has from time to time suggested several spurious substitutes. The latest is from the "Manchester Guardian", and is perhaps the most fantastic. Referring to the Viceroy's suggestion made at the Chelmsford Club that the new Constitution for India should be a living organism with power of spontaneous and unlimited growth, the paper advances a "conceivable alternative" to the old plan, namely, an Executive appointed by the Viceroy or Governor from the Legislature and responsible not to the Legislature but to its appointer and vested with wide powers for the efficient conduct of the administration even without the consent of the Legislature in case of need. The "Guardian" thinks that such an executive would in practice find it increasingly necessary to strengthen its position by securing the support of a compact party in the Legislature, thus gradually developing a Cabinet controlled by and responsible to the Legislature.

Absurd.

The plan is absurd from every point of view. The Executive, while pretending to own responsibility to the Legislature, would in fact rule and corrupt the Legislature when it knows that it can continue to be in office even without the consent of the Legislature. It will be little better than enthroning autocracy in place of the bureaucracy, the paraphernalia of democracy being retained to delude the people. The plan is possibly suggested in the interests of a "stable and efficient Government". But the unnatural position will induce chronic conflict, the Executive and the Legislature seeking to break each other. Such conflict is hardly conducive either to stability or efficiency. It is spurious efficiency which is not compatible with responsibility to the people. It may take Indians some more months than expected to win complete Responsible Government, but they will not be deceived by any fraudulent substitute.

Munificent Gift.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has shown his practical interest in schemes for the rapid promotion of agricultural improvements in India by donating two lakhs of rupees to the new Central Agricultural Research Council. In utilising this munificent gift it is urgently necessary that regard should be had to the training of Indians in agricultural research instead of importing into this country a number of foreign experts. It is our sad experience that experts brought out for temporary work manage in India to be permanent fixtures in it and the number of indigenous experts still remains small. At present in the Agricultural Service of every provincial administration there are a number of foreign trained Indians. Why should not the Nizam's donation be used as a fund for awarding them scholarships for research work abroad so that they may be able on their return to take up the work the Council wishes to develop, wholly by themselves as a highly-trained indigenous agency?

A Thought For The Day.

"It is individuals who have always helped humanity. Civilisation is the creation of great individuals. It has not been created by big institutions".

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

.... WHICH IRRITATES THE WHITE MAN EXCEEDINGLY ....

I have always held with a great Englishman that Natives have not only black skins but black hearts. How else is one to account for what the veracious and wise H. C. Lodge writes in "The Outline" about the Natives of Bombay? He starts with the brilliant idea that

"The casual traveller in India doubts whether Gandhi is really the man who started and introduced the "non-co-operation movement", because the Indians "non-co-operate" with so much grace and natural facility that it seems that they must have always known how to do it."

and proceeds to tell us what happens at a taxi-stand in Bombay:

"You hail a taxi-driver across the street to come over. Nothing happens. You whistle. Nothing happens. You yell and still nothing happens. They hear you plainly enough, but they want to put you to the trouble of walking across the street in the heat. They are "non-co-operating" with you, although co-operating very tightly among themselves

"One lively tari-driver with a taste for competition could stop that sort of thing, but I don't believe such a creature exists in all India. If you see another taxi coming toward you on your side of the street and start hailing that one you will hear the asembled drivers across the way speak to him, saying I suppose: "We're trying to make this white devil walk across the street. Don't you spoil our game."

Now isn't it a sin to make a Whiteman walk across the street and generate a temperature in his mind, many degrees higher than that already prevailing in a beastly hot city like Bombay?

"THIS TRICK OF THE HINDUS."

But it is not the taxi-man alone who has a black heart. The whole of the Native population has this unenviably coloured organ and therefore an unrivalled capacity for irritating the White souls of Whitemen; for he goes on to say:—

"Another street scene shows their capacity for irritating the White man by conscientiously doing nothing. The Hindus walk slowly in the streets of Bombay in groups of twos or threes. They will never get out of the way of a motor car, so the chauffeur has to blow his horn incessantly, which irritates the White man exceedingly and he has to slow down all the time, which irritates him even more. They stay in front of an approaching car, knowing perfectly well that the car will swerve out rather than strike them. The whole thing is a great success from their standpoint."

Now if you are a truthful Native, you will confess that you know how "this trick of the Hindus" was put a stop to by a valiant American, whose car as a Native of Bombay, you have good cause to know. But as Natives are known to be mendacious, I must tell you about it. So here goes:—

"There was an American in Bombay representing an automobile company. He was from Texas. He drove his own car and had not been there long when this trick of the Hindus put him into paroxysms of rage. But he was not to be outdone, for he knew one trick worth two of theirs. He would drive down a principal thoroughfare and at the first couple of slow-walking Hindus he met he would slow down. As he approached them he would lean his rangey frame toward them and strike them on the side of the head with his capacious square hand. He would then drive on. It was not long before the natives of Bombay recognized his car. When they once did he had no more trouble with "non-co-operators" blocking his path."

Now as this is a further quotation from the same veracious and wise Mr. Lodge it must be so, and it won't do for you to pretend that you know nothing of this great he-man from Texas who if he has done nothing else, has 'pulled the leg' of a fellow-white admirably!

FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLISH PHILOSOPHY.

The following extract from an English paper gives a Frenchman's opinion of English Philosophy:—

"A well-known philosopher states that we do not possess an enduring ego; we are merely a succession of mental states. There is no permanent "I" to whom these states belong. M. Benda the celebrated French writer in his "Letters to Melisande," comments wittily on this doctrine as follows:—

"The doctrine which recognizes the existence of different states of your soul but not the soul itself was born in an English brain. You should recognize that here you have a fact quite general to the philosophy of this people. You will feel its force if I tell you that, for them, what exists is the idea you have of this red rose of this white rose of this rose in bud, of this faded rose; as for the idea of a rose that is neither red nor white, nor in bud nor faded, the 'abstract' idea of a rose it is something which the Lockes and Stuart Mills declare they have the greatest difficulty in conceiving.

"I have heard of a dog which only knew his master when he was standing up, and barked at him lying down, refusing to abstract any common element from these two objects; you may be sure, Melisande, that this dog was an English one."

BARE LEGS IN BUSINESS

BAN ON COOL FASHION FOR TYPISTS

FLIMSY FROCKS

Business men in Belfast are waging war on a new fashion adopted by girl typists during the hot weather by going to the office barelegged.

This fashion was first adopted for sport, but when the weather became hotter it was brought into business.

One leading manufacturer who has put up notices in his office warning girl workers to come to work properly dressed declared that girls in offices lost a great deal of their dignity by breaking this rule.

"How can they expect us to believe in their serious-mindedness when their appearance gives the reverse impression?" he asked.

Complaints are also being made about girls working in flimsy party frocks, and in some cases an order has been given out for them to wear overalls, which it is argued are much more businesslike in an office.

LATE MR. B. F. MADON

(Continued from previous page).

ted comrade who insisted on conscientious and careful work from those over whom it was his privilege to exercise authority. Not a harsh word or reproach nor grumbling at life's little discomforts.

AMAZING ENERGY.

Mr. Madon's town energy was amazing. He was at his office daily for ten hours at a stretch if not more and Saturdays, Sundays or holidays made little difference in the even tenour of his life. Apart from his own work at R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd. and on behalf of other concerns of the Tatas I know of at least four or five institutions with the affairs of which he wholly identified himself. To each one of these he would devote not all the time he could spare but all the time for which they made a call on him; and so deeply did he study their affairs that to each he was verily a tower of strength. Be it account-keeping, be it academic discussions on matters of principle, be it broad questions of policy or be it the tactful handling of men he was equal to the task set before him. And the glory of it was that he did it all without any thought of self entering into the consideration of any of these problems, so well could he efface his personality.

SERVICE TO CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Of Mr. Madon's knowledge and study of economics, public finance and banking, there are others who can speak with much better authority than I can claim. But from what I knew of him I can say unhesitatingly that as a student and a student who kept his knowledge up-to-date and spread his nets of reading far and wide there can be few to beat him. For one aspect of banking, namely, agricultural finance, he felt a peculiar fascination and he used to get hold of material from the most unheard-of journals from all the different parts of the world. In fact, reading literature on economics seemed to be his recreation and I wonder if he ever emerged from the atmosphere of pure study in which he immersed himself, despite the fact that he was a practical man of business. To the Co-operative movement Mr. Madon gave the last ten years of his life and with a fervour all his own. By his frank exposure of humbugs and shibboleths he often gave the impression that he was not a believer in Co-operation. That was far from the truth. As a man of the people Mr. Madon looked upon Co-operation as the only practicable means for the economic organization of persons of small means, especially of peasants in India and it is a misfortune that when the Co-operative movement is under a shadow, it should have been deprived of the services of an eminent worker like Mr. Madon and the inquiry into banking problems would have to be conducted without his valued lead as a practical banker of experience and as a distinguished student of the theory and practice of banking.

HELP THE TIN PLATE WORKERS

—:o:—

PT. JAWAHARLAL SUP. PORTS APPEAL

CALL TO MOTOR CAR OWNERS

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru President, Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement regarding Golmuri Tinplate Workers strike:—

I whole heartedly endorse the appeal made by Golmuri tinplate workers for assistance. The gallant and disciplined way in which they have carried on their strike in spite of all odds compels admiration. I trust other unions in India, and in particular the workers of Tata Steel Works and the Burma Oil Company's works, will give financial help to the Golmuri strikers. I would indeed appeal to others also to help the strikers, even though they are not industrial workers or connected with trade union movement.

The overbearing attitude of the Managing Agents. Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., has given a deeper significance to the strike and all of us who resent their attitude will have to help the Golmuri strikers. The strikers have called a boycott of the Burma Oil Company's oils. The Company is also under the management of Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co., and I think the appeal of the strikers for this boycott is perfectly justified. I trust motor car owners will avoid purchasing Burma Oil Company's petrol.—A. P.

NO GROUND FOR ACTION

—:o:—

COMPLAINT AGAINST SIR FAZULBHOY DISMISSED

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons, Ltd., Agents of the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Works, was cited as the accused in a complaint of alleged cheating and criminal breach of trust filed by one Joseph Jacob Sopher before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday.

THE COMPLAINT.

The complainant in the course of the information stated that he was an uncertified broker in shares and held 14 shares in his own name and was otherwise interested in about 3 thousand shares of the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Works, Ltd. The firm of Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons, Ltd., were the Managing Agents of the said Company under an agreement, while the Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons, Ltd., was a private limited Company in which the members of the family of Sir Currimbhoy were the principal shareholders.

The accused, the complainant stated, was the Managing Director of Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons, Ltd., and was also the ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Under Clause 2 of the said Agency Agreement the Agent had, subject to the supervision of the directors of the Company, the general management of the business and affairs of the Company particularly the power to enter into contracts with customers for bleaching and dyeing. The said Agents (Currimbhoy Ibrahim Sons) held a substantial number of shares in the Currimbhoy group of mills.

The complainant went on to say that the principal work done by the Company was the bleaching and dyeing of the cloth in the mills of the Currimbhoy group. The complainant heard rumours to the effect that the Agent of the Company were charging the mills of the Currimbhoy group for bleaching work done by the Company for the said mills rates much lower than those prevalent for the same kind of work done by other similar concerns. Thereupon the complainant saw the accused who assured him that the rumour was false. Rumour to the same effect continued to spread and the complainant in a letter to the accused requested to let him know the real state of affairs. At an interview the accused assured the complainant that the rumour was false. As the rumour still persisted the complainant wrote to the accused and the accused in his last letter asked the complainant to meet him. The complainant in his next letter stated that what he and other shareholders wanted was an assurance in writing for which there was no reply from the accused. The complainant and his clients thereupon forwarded a representation to the accused for which also there was no reply.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The complainant further submitted that the accused purposely delayed publishing the annual report of the Company and the complainant through his solicitors requested the Agents for the immediate publication of the annual report and the balance-sheet. Replying the accused stated that the accounts had been audited and signed and would be placed at the meeting. As the balance-sheet showed a loss of Rs. 99,684-1-0 the complainant wrote to the accused on the 10th of May last that there was an apprehension in the minds of shareholders that the Agents were showing a leaning for the benefit of the Currimbhoy Mills at the cost of the Company and they were justified in asking for a satisfactory explanation. The complainant afterwards went to the accused and said that he had collected a large number of proxies and that he was going to move an amendment at the coming meeting that the accounts be not passed and that a Committee of the shareholders be appointed for scrutinising the accounts with special reference to the allegation of undercharging the Currimbhoy group of mills.

Some time before the meeting there was a conference between the complainant, accused and another gentleman when it was decided that the complainant would be appointed as one of the directors and that he could then scrutinise the accounts. The complainant consequently did not move the amendment.

The complainant alleged that the accused had taken no steps to call a meeting of the Board of Directors as a result of which he was unable to scrutinise the accounts. The complainant therefore charged the accused with cheating and criminal breach of trust.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar who appeared for the accused argued that there was no cause for action in the complaint against the accused. There was no evidence to prove that the accused had no intention to carry out his promises and the directors on the representation of the accused had decided to take the complainant on the Board. The complainant, he said, had burnt his fingers in the share market and it had become the fashion of the time to bring in a Company's affairs in the Police Courts.

The Magistrate after hearing the arguments on both sides dismissed the compiaint and held that there was no ground for action.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the complainant.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL

SHOULD SWARAJISTS ATTEND COUNCIL?

A. I. C. C. APPROACHED FOR PERMISSION

CALICUT, June 22.

As resolved by the Executive Committee of the Malabar Tenants' Association at an emergent meeting the following telegram has been sent to the President, All-India Congress Committee:—Malabar Tenants' Association implores the All-India Congress Committee again to permit the Madras Swarajist Councillors to participate in the Council proceedings on the Malabar Tenancy Bill.

The Secretary in his letter to Motilalji stated that the Bill as framed by the Committee appointed by the Government of Madras was highly injurious to the tenants and unless it is opposed and suitably altered, it is sure to become law and work ruin to the tenantry of Malabar. Mr. Madhavan Nair has studied the question thoroughly well and it is impossible to find a substitute. The absence of other Swarajist Councillors will equally be disastrous.—Free Press.

SIR RONALD ROSS

—:o:—

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED

RUGBY, June 22.

A gold medal for distinguished medical services was presented last night to Sir Ronald Ross for his discoveries and work in connection with malaria by West London Medical Society.

Sir Ronald Ross, who is seventytwo, was too ill to speak and after receiving the medal was helped to walk from the Hall.

Doctor Sanguinetti who made the presentation said that although Ross was the author of the tremendous medical discovery it was certainly not a money making one for him. In fact he would have done better for himself if he discoverd some boot polish or something of that kind. It was, however invaluable to humanity.—B. O. W.

1 LAKH FOR THANKSGIVING FUND

—:o:—

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIGENT MUSLIM BOYS

SIMLA, June 22.

The Viceroy has received information that His Majesty will hold a Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey at 11 a.m. on Sunday, 7th July, and he wishes similar services to be held throughout India on that date.

Owing to proximity of monsoon it will not now be possible to hold a combined open air service in Simla, but special services are being arranged in each Church.

Khan Bahadur Alladin, merchant, Secunderabad, has given a lakh of rupees as a thanks-offering on the recovery of the King. The money will be utilised in providing scholarships for indigent Muslim boys.—A. P.

PRINCES IN CONFERENCE

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PEOPLE & RULERS

(BY DEWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO).

The Indian Princes are shortly meeting in Bombay for the discussion of public affairs and a momentous session of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes is to be held next week. From the terms of the communication which the Chancellor of the Chamber has addressed to his brother Princes it is clear that the Standing Committee has been summoned for the consideration of the Report of the Indian States Committee. It has been suggested by His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala that the Princes should formulate their views on the Report, and these views are to be presented to H. E. the Viceroy by a deputation of the Princes before his departure to England. It is not known whether the Princes are waiting on H. E. the Viceroy of their own accord or whether His Excellency has invited an expression of their views on the Report. Whatever may be the actual fact, it is clear that if the Princes are to have the opportunity of discussing the Report with the Viceroy, the people of the States, whose interests are even more vitally affected and who are now organised for the purpose, should be afforded the same opportunity, for a free and frank discussion of the Report from their own standpoint, with the head of the Government of India and the representative of the Crown. On behalf of the people of the States, the Indian States People's Conference recently held in Bombay has formulated its views on the Report, but there are many matters where a personal exchange of views between the representatives of thepeople of the States and the representative of the Paramount Power is very desirable.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT. UNDESIRABLE.

There is, therefore, no reason whatever for any unnecessary and invidious distinction between the people of the States and the Princes for securing a hearing in the further stages of the consideration of this Report. It will be a matter for the most sincere regret if the Government of India and H. E. the Viceroy do not take the necessary steps to rectify the mistakes of Sir Harcourt Butler and his colleagues in regard to procedure at least in all future stages. There should be no secrecy whatever in the conduct of all proceedings of this nature as all proceedings *in camera* engender suspicion. It was stated on high authority quite recently that the Princes will discuss the Report in the Chamber of Princes in February next. These proceedings are now open to the public and their conclusions, it was suggested will become final only after such discussions. This would be a most welcome change.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND.

The advent of the Labour Government in England at this juncture is another factor of great importance in regard to the problems of the Indian States and, indeed, in regard to the whole question of the future constitutional developments in India. The views of the present Secretary of State are not likely to be identical with those held by the late Conservative Government. Will the consideration of the Butler Report be deferred till the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission is ready? Will this Report be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses on Indian affairs? Will such a Committee be set up? At what stage will the Government of India and His Majesty's Government afford an opportunity to the people of the States to urge their views? An early pronouncement by His Majesty's Government laying down the procedure proposed to be adopted in dealing with this Report will clear up a good deal of misunderstanding and uncertainty. The Report raises questions of fundamental importance to the future constitution of India, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Dr. Drummond Shiels will apply their minds immediately to this question. The present Under-Secretary of State is, I have reasons to think fully alive to the various phases of the problems of the Indian States.

VICEROY AS THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

In the letter that he has addressed to the Princes of India, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala has raised many interesting points. It is a matter for gratification that His Highness recognises that the change from the "Governor-General-in-Council" to the "Viceroy" has its disadvantage, and it cannot be satisfactory even from the standpoint of the Princes. The proposed change may work satisfactorily "so long as the Princes have a fair-minded Viceroy and a sympathetic Political Secretary," and the Maharaja proceeds to indicate that, in order to provide against their interests suffering under an "unsympathetic Viceroy and an equally unsympathetic Political Secretary", it has been suggested that the Princes should put forward the proposal "that the Standing Committee should be consulted in important matters dealing with the States in the place of an Executive Council which is now consulted in such matters." Under the proposal, the Viceroy will have two sets of advisers. In State matters he will have the Standing Committee of the Chamber as advisers and in maters relating to British India he will have the Executive Council to consult and advice him. This proposal is nothing more and nothing less than the Scheme for a States Council for British India, working under the guidance of the Viceroy which was put forward by the Princes and subsequently withdrawn. The scheme is thoroughly unsound and was so adversely criticised that the Princes had to disown it. It is, therefore surprising that it should have been revised by His Highness and other Princes in this form. The only safe course for the Princes is to frankly recognise that the Viceroy and the Political Secretary will not be any better than the Governor-General-in-Council, and that, in actual working, the former may be very much worse than the latter in many respects. The Princes put forward the proposal before the Indian States Committee apparently without a sufficient consideration of the question. Some of them are now apparently doubting the wisdom of their own proposal. I sincerely hope they will courageously oppose the change and seek their remedy by the improvement of the existing constitution of the Government of India.

POWERS OF INTERVENTION.

Another matter to which the Chancellor takes a specific objection are the recommendation contained in paragraph 51 of the Report. The Princes seek to take exception to the right claimed in the Report by the Paramount Power to suggest measures for a change in the form of the Government of the States without eliminating the Princes or the Chief, should a widespread popular demand arise even where no charge of misgovernment is involved. The people of the Indian States have claimed that it is their inherent right to determine the form and character of the government and to bring

(Continued on next page.)

DAVENGERE DISTURBANCES

—:o:—

OFFICIAL VERSION OF INCIDENT

BANGALORE, June 22.

The following press communique has been issued by the Publicity Officer to the Mysore Government:—

"The following account regarding the Mohurram disturbances at Davengere is based on authoritative information so far received. The exact origin of the disturbances is not yet known, but they started on the 18th instant when it was feared that a Hindu crowd would come into conflict with a Mohammedan procession on its way with tabooths to the pond. Steps to prevent a conflict proving ineffectual, the police opened fire on the crowd. Two persons died on the spot and about 40 to 45 injured were removed to hospital where one died subsequently. Cases of damage to houses and goods and offensive acts in mosques are alleged to have occurred but official confirmation is not yet available. The Inspector-General of Police and the District Magistrate are on the spot. The Second Member of the Council is also now there. The local police have been strengthened with detachments of the police reserve and military. For the past two days no incidents of an untoward nature have occurred and the situation is reported to be quiet."—A. P.

SIGNAL MARK OF ENCOURAGEMENT

—:o:—

NIZAM AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

SIMLA, June 22.

The Council of the Agricultural Research placed on record its deep appreciation of the munificent donation of two lakhs of rupees, offered to it by the Nizam of Hyderabad, which was a signal mark of encouragement at the outset of its activities.

The Council generally aproved of the suggestion that an effective method of dealing with schemes for assisting the sugar industry is to form a Sugar Sub-Committee of the Council.

The proceedings of the Council closed with appreciative references to the sympathy with the needs of Mahomed Habibullah throughout the Indian agriculture displayed by Sir term of his office.—A. P.

What the People Say

—:o:—

PRESENT DAY MARRIAGE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why is it that approximately 75 per cent of present day marriages can scarcely be brought under the category of "Happy Marriages"? This is the question which repeatedly presents itself, but, as yet no one has succeeded in rendering a satisfactory answer, which goes to prove that marriage cannot be dealt with in a light-hearted manner which so many people are apt to do.

It is a well-known fact that modern youth do not treat this holiest of holy sacraments with the same solemnity as their predecessors did in the days of yore when practically every married couple enjoyed a blissful life in their nuptial state.

Which party is to be blamed for the failure of their marriage, the man or woman?

Some girls are undoubtedly foolish in deciding to get married before they have experienced the evils and temptations of life which have to be encountered and overcome. It is one thing to get married and another to make that marriage an undoubted success.

Both parties should be of the same temperament, their ideas and ideals must corroborate. If temperament is going to differ at the outset, it is not in any way feasible for a couple to live in acquiescence with each other. Let both understand one another, and satisfy themselves that they are absolutely well matched, and then they will be better equipped to make their marriage a very happy one.

Misconception will not bring contentment, which is the root of all happiness, and if the man and woman will first ascertain that they can and will be content with their lot, nothing else is required. Money will not, by itself, bring happiness; only a thorough understanding on the part of both will bring happiness.

Let the girl cross-examine herself, and ask herself whether the man, whom she intends to marry, is everything she desires. If she can give an affirmative answer, she ought to be able to make a good wife.

Further, when modern youth realizes that the fair sex are their equals, possibly their superiors, then only will it be possible for unhappy marriages to become extinct. Men will never admit that women are capable of being their equals. If, for example, a woman has been endowed with sufficient brains and talent to enable her to become an authoress, she will be shunned by the opposite sex of her own social standing, for the deplorable reason that her name is predominate in the eyes of the public. Further, she will in all probability, be termed "unsexed" because her name appears in the press.

Notwithstanding this fact, she will have plenty of good-for-nothing fellows only too anxious to take her hand in marriage, not because they are deeply in love with her, but for what her money will provide, to wit, a life of luxury.

This man who will marry to the furtherance of his own ends, is a clever enough hypocrite to show that her money is not in any way influencing his love for her. This nondescript of a man will be one of the first to lower a woman's dignity in the eyes of his friends, especially when he is in the seclusion of his club, where, most probably, the presence of women is not deemed permissible, so that there will be nobody to take up the defensive, he will have all the sway of the argument.

Women of this calibre, who have got brains, and perhaps have genius,' will frequently be termed unsexed, but the girl who exposes more of her figure than she ought, and who uses modern cosmetics to a painful extent, will at the same time be acclaimed beautiful.

Men who term really talented woman as unsexed are they who go to their night clubs for the ignoble purpose of watching some poor girl selling her modesty by dancing as nude as she dare. But these so-called men will never admit that they are unsexed. No! It is only the woman who can be unsexed.

To-day, marriages are more or less a "mode de convenience," which are for the best part brought into existence—well to put it plainly—through sheer necessity.

When a woman reaches the period of her life when she has passed her prime, she will not hesitate to marry any Tom, Dick or Harry, rather than remain a spinster for the remaining years of her life. Similarly, a man who has not succeeded in life, will endeavour to "capture" a wife who will give him anything he desires. Now these are the men who will run the fair sex down to a pitiful degree.

These are some of the circumstances which bring about all the unhappy marriages, causing misery and discontentment, not only to themselves, but also to their off-spring.

If men, when selecting their life-partner, would only keep to their own station in life, and not choose anybody who is either superior or inferior, the present day misery would not continue for long.

Some men, however, having chosen their partner in life, have completed, their part of the bargain, and the woman has to do the rest. Invariably she has got to work with untiring patience in the home, no matter how disagreeable the duty she has got to perform may be. Therefore, if man will show no consideration for this, how can the woman's patience last for ever; with encouragement she will be only too delighted to do it, but without, no.—Yours, etc.,

L. A. DUNSTAN.

THE MATUNGA MEETING

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Regarding the public meeting held at Matunga, to protest against Comrade Hutchinson's arrest some controversies are raised in the Press which are calculated to create a wrong impression on the public.

The real fact of the whole thing is that two or three persons who seemed to have come there with a definite purpose of obstructing the proceedings of the meeting created some scenes by constant interruptions which were highly resented by the whole audience. These people put all obstacles by shouting, by making noise to which the President's attention was drawn and he requested them to keep order. He also said that the oppositionist would be given a chance to speak. They would not listen to this, but continued howling.

Mr. Deshpande moved the protest resolution and Mr. Renedeve seconded it. No doubt Mr. Renedeve made some reference to leaders. One man from the audience created much noise which could not be tolerated by others. For some time the speaker could not proceed.

Then the President announced that Mr. Ranedive did not wish to proceed with his speech and he would only second it formally.

Mr. S. Balakrishnan opposed the resolution. The President made some observations on the resolution and then put it to the vote.

It was passed by a overwhelming majority.

It would be interesting to note that the few oppositionists even raised their two hands to which the President took serious objection.

The correspondents who have hastened to the Press with their contradictions should have conceded some justice to truth.

I beg to state that the report which has appeared originally in "The Chronicle" was substantially correct.—Yours, etc.,

VEDANTHAM,
Hon. Secretary,
Mathuga Youth League.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that two of the Provincial Congress Committees have suggested the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the Presidentship of Lahore Congress. I think no better choice could have been made. This great national honour was due to Panditji long before and but for the prevailing circumstances he would have been unanimously elected President last year. I hope all the remaining Congress Committees will unanimously recommend Pandit Jawaharlal for the Lahore Congress. The country cannot give a more fitting reply to the Meerut and other persecutions than by electing Jawaharlal as Congress President.

Pandit Jawaharlal is a staunch believer in the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi and a fearless champion of the Labour and the Peasants' movement. He is one of the few patriots who have made heavy sacrifice and have suffered hardships and imprisonment for the sake of Motherland.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

THE HAJ COMMITTEE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although there were loud and general complaints by the Haj pilgrims on board the s.s. "Khushroo" when she arrived here from Jeddah on the 9th inst. against the treatment given to them on board the ship, especially with regard to medical treatment and also against the Pilgrim Food Supply Company, Limited, it is to be regretted that until now not even a word has appeared about it in the local press.

The fact is that as soon as the above steamer arrived here there was a hue and cry raised by the pilgrims.

All these grievances were communicated there and then by the pilgrims to Mr. Shaukat Ali and other prominent Muslim leaders, the Protector of Pilgrims, the members of the Local Haj Committee and the members of Haj Inquiry Committee who were present on the wharf when the pilgrims landed here.

It is understood that immediately afterwards all these grievances were reduced into writing and lodged with the local Haj Committee and the Protector of Pilgrims, with a request to place the same before the Haj Inquiry Committee. Complaints more or less on similar lines have also been made by the Haj Pilgrims arriving by the subsequent ships which were regularly visited by the member of the Haj Inquiry Committee.

And it is indeed strange that until now not a single word has appeared in the public press about it!

It is all the more strange to note that subsequent to the arrival of the above ship "Khushroo," Mr. Shaukat Ali gave evidence before the Haj Committee, while instead of recording the above grievances of the Haj Pilgrims, he praised and eulogised in glowing terms the Steam ship Company (Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.) and its management as well as the management of the above Food Supply Company. And it is indeed passing strange that Mr. Shaukat Ali was not even pulled up by nor even questioned by the members of the Haj Inquiry Committee regarding the above grievances at the time of his above oral evidence.

Indeed the Muslim public has a right to ask why such a silence has been maintained with regard to the above grievances of the Haj pilgrims. The Muslim public has begun to be sceptical about the results of the present Haj Inquiry, and Sir, you will agree that, it is the duty of the Haj Inquiry Committee to remove the above apprehensions from the minds of the Muslim public, by clear public statement. Will the Committee do so?—Yours, etc.,

A. A. P.

"WHAT THE PRINCES SHOULD DEMAND"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue to-day is published Mr. Abhayanker's advice to the Princes and Chiefs in India as to what they should claim in their own interests. He advises them to be under the eye of the Government of India is now raisingto. It is becoming a nation ruled by its own people. For the States in view of what the Government of India is now people. For the States to pass under the eye of such a Government amounts to their passing under the rule of the subjects of British India. This is exactly what the Princes do not want to do and will never do. They will consider this course humiliating and degracnt They will patiently undergo all the rigour of the Viceroy and his Political Secretary rather than submit themselves to the will and pleasure of the British Indian people.

Then, Mr. Abhyanker thinks that the States should form themselves into constitutional monarchies, each independent in itself and federated with British India. He thinks each State should be the same in Government efficiency under constitutional monarchies as the adjoining British India is. The States are numerous ranging from the vast territories of the Nizam almost equal to France, to a few Jamedari Jagir villages exercising full or restricted powers. Is it possible to dream even that each such State can ever have a constitutional monarchy possessing the same efficiency of administration as the adjoining British territories have of will have in future? Can each State have the same efficiency in Council or Parliament with executive and judicial ministers chosen from Parliamentary members as they have or will have in British India? Mr. Abhyanker is aiming at an impossibility. Indian India federated with British India will have to have the same principles of government and efficiency of administration as the latter has or will have. Otherwise, there is bound to be constant friction and hopeless confusion. Instead of peace and advancement there will be chaos and disaster.

If the Indian States do really want to rise to the democracy of constitutional monarchy it is best for large and small States to federate together and from sufficiently large areas and secure revenues to admit of securing ministers from Parliament for Judicial and Executive work of the same type and status as there are in British India. The Chiefs can form themselves into a House of Lords under the Crown of England choosing one from amongst themselves at intervals say of five years to exercise the powers as ruler or president of the Government.

If this is not possible, then, it is best to leave Indian India and its Princes and Chiefs and their subjects to themselves and the Crown. Each ruler and his subjects might be left to make such shift as they choose in their own interests towards keeping up autocracy or evolving constitutional monarchies or rising to democracy. Only the grip of the Crown for interference under the treaties will have to be tighter than has hitherto been the case. The Political Officers' charm of "I am unable to interfere" hitherto practised, has not brought in the peace, justice, and good Government the State subjects expected under the treaty engagements guaranteed by the Crown.—Yours, etc.,

JACOB B. ISRAEL.
110 Hill Road
Bandra.

BANK HOURS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We understand that the Imperial Bank have altered their time of clearing from 11 to 4 to 10.30 to 3.30 P.M., with the result that the other Banks in the city will have to open half an hour earlier. We are not aware that Government offices will also open for business half an hour earlier. Anyway we fail to see in what way this change would be advantageous to the mercantile community. On the other hand we consider that this would work far more to their disadvantage as taking into consideration that the Banks have to deal practically with Indians who generally require more leisure in the morning to attend to their domestic business, abolutions and meals etc., before commencing their office business, and again the closing of the Bank hours half an hour earlier, say at 3.30 instead of 4 would affect the Indian merchants very seriously. For the matter of that Indians generally would prefer to work from and after 11 o'clock without being in any way hampered if they had to work proportionately later in the evening.

In these circumstances we consider that the Imperial Bank is ill-advised in fixing an earlier hour and we would strongly advocate either no change or if at all for a later hour. We trust that other Indian merchants would take up this question seriously.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN MERCHANT.

L L. M. EXAMINATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be very much thankful to you if you give publicity to the following few lines in your esteemed columns. Very few people know that there is any such degree like L. L. M. of the University of Bombay the Policy of the University appears to be improvident as much as possible in conferring the degree. It has in the first place prescribed the prohibitive fees of Rs. 150/- for admission to the examination. The next thing is about the long interval of one year at which the next examination is held. The University holds many degree examinations twice a year but this degree examination appears to be a solitary exception. In this examination there is no exemption system and if the candidate wants to pass he must obtain 50 per cent of the marks in each paper and he must also pass in all the six papers at the same trial. Looking to the policy of the University which has introduced exemption system in almost all degree examinations, L.L.M. examination appears to have been singled out as an exception. Even the High Court of Bombay has made the passing of Attorney's and Advocate's examination comparatively easy by introducing exemption system. To crown everything, the tendency of the University appears to be to draw such corner questions and to ask for case law on almost every question. The last remarks apply with much more force to the three question papers set at the recent L.L.M. degree examination in the second branch which ended only yesterday. In this branch I have nothing to say about three papers, two in Mahomadan Law and one in law of Wills. I want to confine my remarks to the three other papers, two on Hindu law and one on law of marriage and succession. In these three papers questions are drawn with a vengeance. Almost every question is a corner question and the Case law is almost demanded in all It is humanly impossible to remember the Case law on such unimportant problems of Hindu law. The last three papers appear to be the handiwork of one of the two examiners. They were also of the same type last year and the year before. I infer that they are drawn by one of the two examiners who is a Hindu. My inference may be wrong. If this policy of drawing up of papers continues I doubt whether one candidate would be successful. Last year as far as I know only two passed out of the twelve in this branch. So far as I know University has produced only 31 L.L.Ms. for the last so many years. These are some of the reason why it has failed to attract candidates. This time only 11 candidates appeared in the L.L.M. examination in all the branches. Will the University be lenient and follow the policy of considerateness in this degree examination so as to make it more attractive? Why not introduce thesis system in this examination as is the case with M.A.—Yours, etc.,

CANDIDATE.

June 21.

"INDIAN PRINCESS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the 23rd May last of your paper, a letter over the signature of D. R. Mehta appeared exorting our Indian Princess and millionaires to spend a portion of their wealth in establishing some more industries like soap and matches in India. In the course of this letter it was stated that there was not a single factory in India, for the manufacture of "dyes," the imports of which can be counted in crores of rupees.

In this connection, I consider it my duty to inform the public that a colour and dye facory capable of produced this factory are, what are has been recently started at Dholpur by an Indian. Hero experimental researches had to be made on a very large scale for nearly two years as a result of which the factory has been able to manufacture all the colours which at present come from Germany and America, viz, red, black, yellow, green, Blue, khaki, violet, etc., at competitive prices. All the colours produced in his factory are, what are commercially known as "direct" colours. The first three colours are absolutely fast, both to bleach and to acid. Most of these colours are prepared from vegetable ingredients. I am told, that to do this, they had first of all to find out the descendants of the old time colour experts, some of whom are still eking out a miserable existence in the different parts of India and to make use of the little information that still lingered in their families, by experimenting upon it, which involved a considerable amount of expenditure. A great peculiarity of these dyes is that they dye any kind of fileus eveen China silv and jute, which are sometimes difficult to dye with German dyes. Several dye experts of Bombay have spoken very highly of these colours, after subjecting them to the necessary tests. In coming to this stage of success, the owner has had to-spend a large amount of money which was borrowed from kind friends. Now money is needed to work the factory on a proper scale.

Here is a chance for some of our Princes and Millionaires to help a large and profitable indnstry and thus make India self supporting in the matter of colour and dyes. Will some of these noblemen rise to the occasion, and after satisfying themselves about the facts mentioned above, form a Syndicate and thus place the concern on a stable footing?

I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

"INDIAN INDUSTRY."

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Service League, Bombay, has decided to organize a class for the Training of Social Workers for a period of about eleven weeks beginning from the 9th July 1929. The class will be held at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Girgaum. Lectures will be arranged generally on Tuesdays and Saturdays in the evenings and visits to Social service institutions will be paid on days on which there will no lectures. The following well-known social workers have been requested to conduct the class on the subjects mentioned against their names.

(1) Dr. G. S. Ghurye, (Sociology), (2) Miss M. K. Davis, (The Bombay Children Act), Mr. P. L. Thakker, Juvenile Courts and Probation; (4) Prof. P. A. Wadia, (Problems of Poverty); (5) Dr. H. D. Khote, (Problems of public health); (6) Miss M. E. Hutchins, (The League of Mercy Work); (7) Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Mistri, (Infant Welfare). (8) Mrs. A. W. Maclean (The Personal Equipment of a Social Worker (9) Mr. F. W. Pereira (Education and care of the deafs and mutes 10 Prof. H. L Kazi (Co-ouerative movement (11) Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, (Education and care of the Blind in India): (12) Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, (Life of Leading Social Workers) (13) Mr. D. D. Gilder (The Drink Evil and Prostitution Problem; (14) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, (The Industrial Revolution and its Social Effects); (15) Mr. M. H. Vakil, (Adult Education); (16) Principal T. A. Kulkarni, (Crime and Punishment); (17) Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai, (The Beggar Problem in Bombay). (18) Mr. P. C Naik, (Vigilance and Rescue Work); (19) Mr. P. G. Kanekar, (Indian Labour Problem):

An examination will be held in the last week of September and certificates will be awarded to the successful students.

Those desirous of joining the class are required to register their names at the Office of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Bombay, as early as possible, students are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 2/ only. Names should be registered at the Office of the League any time from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. For further particulars apply to Mr. D. S. Savardekar, Assistant Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, 4.

PRINCES IN CONFERENCE

(Continued from Previous Page.)

about therein such changes as they may deem proper without, of course, eliminating the Prince. His Highness and other Princes are apparently of opinion that the Paramount Power is bound to support them against their own people, and that it has no obligations to the people of the State. Sir Harcourt Butler and his colleagues think otherwise and have expressly stated that the Paramount Power is bound to uphold popular demands for changes without eliminating the Prince. It will be an uphill task for the Indian Princes to persuade the British people that they are bound to maintain the autocracy of the Princes against the wishes of their own subjects. The only wise and statesmanlike course for the Princes is not to waste any more time in futile attempts to enlarge their autocracy, but to come to a reasonable understanding with the people of the Indian States in regard to desirable changes in the form of government. It is only in this way that the intervention of the Paramount Power can be successfully avoided. They will find their position much easier if they take suitable action now than wait for the inevitable later on. I have no doubt whatever that the Princes will meet with a good deal of response from their own people should there be a proper move in this direction without delay. The changes advocated have been indicated quite recently in the representative conference held in Bombay, and they can be further discussed between the Princes and the people through their political organizations.

THE BANKING ENQUIRY.

These constitutional questions apart, there are matters in which the Princes' Chamber may do a great deal more for their own people by co-ordinated effort with British India. It is noteworthy that the Chamber is not utilizing its opportunity such as they are, for the promotion of the well-being of the people of their own States and that it is wasting all its energies for the development of an unreal and sentimental relationship between themselves and the Paramount Power. The Banking Enquiry which the Government of India have recently set up may be cited as an example. This Enquiry raises questions of vital importance not only to the people of British India but also to the people of the Indian States. It is well known that many of those classes and communities who are engaged in carrying on indigenous banking business in British India have their domicile in the Indian States. The investigation of the existing conditions of banking and rural credit is as much necessary in the Indian States as it is in British India, and a consideration of what steps should be taken for the development of banking, with special reference to the needs of agriculture, commerce, and industry and also for the improvement of credit facilities for India's main industries would be beneficial both to British India and Indian India. The problem is the same for both parts of India and an enquiry by the Committee only into the conditions in British India would be incomplete. The Government of India have fully recognised the imperfect nature of such an enquiry, and have stated "that they wish to offer facilities to any of the Indian States that may desire to associate themselves with the enquiry." I venture to think that the Rulers of Indian States ought to make the fullest possible use of this offer, and should immediately set up in the larger States Committees on the model of the Provincial Committees for the British Indian Provinces and associate themselves with the Central Committee by suitable representation of their interests. The economic life of the people of British India and the Indian States and the systems of banking of both parts of India are so connected with each other that it is impossible to separate one from the other. The Imperial Bank and other institutions of a similar nature in British India are carrying on considerable business on behalf of the Indian States, and in some States Banks have been organised under the auspices of their own Governments. The problems relating to the credit facilities of the people of the states have been never tackled hitherto and the present offer of the Government of India affords an excellent opportunity which should not be missed.

LABOUR COMMISSION.

Another equally important enquiry in which the Indian States may as well join is the Royal Commission on Labour which has been recently appointed. In recent years the Government of India have undertaken a good deal of legislation in British India for the betterment of the industrial classes and the improvement of their social condition. The resolutions of the International Conference at Geneva, are being followed in India by suitable legislative action, but the Indian States have done practically nothing in the way of ameliorating the condition of the working classes. The question of the present condition of the working classes in the Indian States was pointedly raised in the discussions between the Princes and some of the members of the present Labour Government and I have been reliably informed that some of the Indian Princes were willing for an investigation by members of the Labour Party into the conditions of Labour in the Indian States. I have also been informed that the leaders of the Labour Party were not then willing to commit themselves to such an enquiry. The Standing Committee of the Princes Chamber may, I venture to think, put forward a proposal to include the Indian States in the itenary of the Royal Commission, and also to be represented on the Commission.

The association of the Indian States with British India in these important enquiries will not, I venture to think, adversely affect the States or the constitutional position of the States in any way. It will, on the other hand, strengthen their case in material respects. It will give them opportunity of influencing the decisions of the Government of India in economic and financial questions, and it will also enable the people of the States to march side by side with their brethren in British India in all matters affecting their welfare. It will enable the Governments of various States and the British Indian authority to work for a common economic and financial policy and enable the States to take their legitimate place in the evolution of that policy. It will, I venture to think, give suitable opportunities to the Princes of India and their people to work together with the people of British India in all matters of national concern.

PRESS PROPAGANDA.

The last point which I should like to refer to is the press propaganda in India foreshadowed by His Highness, the Chancellor. The communication which His Highness has addressed to his brother Princes in regard to this matter has been published in the Press, and we now have an idea of what the Princes propose to do in India. The activities of the agents of the Princes in securing support from the British Press are now so widely known for their one-sidedness that anything now appearing from a particular quarter is easily suspected and discredited. The Princes have so far effectively prevented the growth of a free press in their own States, and we are now confronted with the fact that most of the news about the affairs of the Indian States is published in the British Indian Press. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala now wishes to set up a Press Bureau under the control of the officials of the States to answer the criticisms appearing in the Press and to create a Press in British India more favourable to their claims. The whole scheme is futile and will never answer the purpose. The "Statesman" has put the whole case in a nutshell: "There is, we believe, a great deal of news to be obtained in the Indian States but it must be supplied by people of independence. To set up press bureaus under the control of officials of the States or to buy up a subsidized newspaper to publish news with a definite bias is the most futile of all projects. A lot of money can be spent in that way without attaining the desired purpose. There are newspapers in India anxious to give the Indian States a square deal, but these organs are not open to seduction. If the States encourage the independent correspondent who will endeavour to tell the truth whether it favours the rulers or not, there will come in time a far better appreciation of the very admirable administration of which the more progressive States boast and let us add, a zeal on the part of the other states to improve administrations which are bad. The most admirable State in the world, however, would never convince outsiders of its perfections if all accounts of its virtues were known to come through its own press agency."

A good deal of the people's money has been wasted in England in press propaganda and the present proposal will entail more wasteful expenditure of the same kind. The creation of a free and responsible journalism in the Indian States is the only remedy for the present state of things. Will the Rulers withdraw the present Press Laws and help in the creation of a sound public opinion in their States?

Calcutta, June 21.—The Deputy Magistrate of Serampore (Hooghly) has sentenced eight Hindus to three months' rigorous imprisonment for rioting in Milki village on the occasion of the Hindu festival Charaka Puja. It was stated that on the previous day, Mahomedans had protested against Hindus plucking cocoanuts to the accompaniment of music, and that on the day of the occurrence two of the accused gave orders to the others to beat the Mahomedans.—A. P.

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WHY "SAK" WAS DEFEATED

Lib-Lab-Tory Conspiracy To Keep Indians Out Of Parliament

HIS MESSAGE TO INDIA

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, June 6.

Putting aside my own impressions of the big fight for the retention of the Pro-Indian seat of North Battersea in the General Parliamentary Election, I carried out the elementary duty of a journalist by visiting Mr. Saklatvala and letting him speak for himself.

I found him, as usual, immersed in correspondence; and also surrounded by the havoc of builders' workmen effecting alterations and improvements in his house. A journalist would not ordinarily describes the repairs, decorations or dilapidations proceeding in the home of an interview. That would be adding insult to injury, or impertinence to torture. These architectural events, however, have assumed the magnitude of a public and political question. During the contest Mr. Saklatvala was accused by his Official Labour opponents of residing in a costly mansion, surrounded by lavish evidences of Oriental wealth. The successful candidate's wife told poor and anxious women voters that Mr. Saklatvala, the pretended Communist, had erected a marble fountain in his front yard (as our American cousins call it) that must have cost £250. I must explain to those uninitiated the supposed justification for this inquisition into private means and expenditure. The theory is that people who believe in municipal ownership should never own a share in a company, a land reformer must not take any rents from land, a socialist ought not to take an employment from a capitalist, and a communist ought not to have possessions, luxuries, nor even where to lay his head. These things having been driven home by an appeal to the envy, poverty and bitterness of poor and distressed people they are than naturally expected to vote for a candidate who is employed in a situation recompensed with the far from ascetic subsistence wage of one thousand pounds per annum.

Mr. Saklatvala turned the incident to his own advantage, so far as he could get the answer around among the electors. He proved that the marble fountain was composed of second-hand pieces, to which he had applied his hobby of ingeniously adorning a home at trifling expense. The domestic adornment, rivalling those of the Appian Way at its apogee of debauched luxury, cost him not £250, but one pound. As I walked across the few yards fronting the villa (not mansion)—there is no drive, nor even a garage—I took a squint at this innocent object of so much pain and malice. It does not look like £250. It bears a closer affinity to the £1. Very ingenious and all that; but a fiver would be an extravagant offer for it. Of course, it may shape up better when the builders take their trowels and things out of it.

That reminds me of those building operations. No one, not even the indicted communist Member, took the trouble to explain that this bloated plutocrat lives the simplest of lives: that he does not occupy a big villa for himself, but to accommodate a family of seven, one of whom is a man of 21. Nor could anyone easily describe the patriarchal and racial traditions which cause the relations of the Parsi politician, while criticising and perhaps disliking him, to require his children to be brought up in accordance with the ideas and position of the family, both relative to education and home surroundings. The whole discreditable slander (that is to say, discrediting the National Labour Party and its local henchmen) can be dismissed with the gratifying reflection that no candidate nor supporter of any other Party passed any such remarks or criticisms on their honourable and respected opponent. Conservative and Liberal played a straight game and acted like men of honour. Even the National Labour candidate (and Member) in the adjoining division of South Battersea, gave frequent evidence of regard and even friendliness.

MISGUIDED CRITICS.

Mr. Saklatvala made time for what he called a Message to India. He was good enough to say: "I rely on your ability to send to India my special message concerning this Election, in which, although receiving thousands of votes, I have been defeated by other thousands." While the proletarian Envoy from India (now temporarily excluded from his functions) was giving me of his scanty time, his charming and loyal attache, Shrimani Sehri Saklatvala, prepared and introduced India's "cup that cheers but not inebriates."

"My work in Parliament, even when dealing with matters of Labour interest, was so clearly that of a guardian of Indian rights and watcher over the Government of India, that I created a widespread feeling that it was a case of Indian interference in a British assembly. That in itself proves the value and need of my remaining there. I therefode resolved, naturally, and doing my best to get back. So did my very loyal and confident supporters and constituents. Despite the deliberate attempt of the National Labour bosses to render my return impossible by spliting the Labour vote, my supporters were confident that this would be frustrated by a big increase in the total Labour vote. We went into the contest confidently, though conscious that the struggle would be a severe one.

"Some indications have reached me that there are a few critics in India so ill-informed or so short-sighted as to a complain that I went into this fight, and allowed people to subscribe to an election fund, while knowing that I would be defeated. They are so mean as to quote Tory predictions that I would be defeated, as if proving that I stood no chance. Those Tory predictions were not sincere, nor based on actual probabilities. For myself, I am at one with my supporters in North Battersea, that the fight for Indian and British freedom should go on, whether there were immediate prospects of success or defeat. No certainty of defeat, however, was entertained in the present fight. There was every chance and probability of my party and supporters pulling off a third victory in North Battersea.

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION.

"Let us analyse the position of affairs. In my last fight for the seat I secured 15,000 votes. Even at that date I was denounced and discarded by the National Official Labour caucus. The vote was therefore a vote for my mission, my views and my personality.

"In 1929 the estimated increase of the Labour vote was 4,000. This would create a force of some 19,000 and over. It was expected that the appearance of a Caucus Labourite in the field would attract away some votes, possibly 6 or 7,000. If he should succeed in drawing away 9,000 a Conservative candidate would slip in. No Liberal was expected to succeed. This estimate of probabilities was universal, even up to the evening of the poll. Any statement to the contrary was regarded as a propaganda stunt.

"Now for the result. The total vote of the Labour voters (given to me and to the Caucus candidate) aggregated 20,000. But the Caucus man succeeded beyond his own and his party's expectations in drawing away my voters. Drawing away 13,265 votes he got the seat; and is now the representative of a minority, 21,900 voting for other candidates. His figure of 13,265 is a big one, though a couple of thousand less than mine at the last election when the electorate was thousands smaller.

A RETROSPECT.

"Looking back at the election, with the wisdom that comes to people endowed only with backsight and not foresight, I have no doubt some Indian friends think this was a quite probable result. Had they known what we in England only too well know, the proneness of the British voting public to swings of the pendulum (otherwise a love of change), they would now be even more dogmatic. Those who have worked among Battersea comrades, however, and know the local conditions, will, as they did give a different estimate. Those local conditions were, first, the radical militancy of Battersea workers, secondly my own personal popularity among them, and thirdly the natural loyalty to a sitting Member who fulfilled all his pledges and has done a great deal in the interests of his constituents.

"I repeat that no one expected but that, as in 1924, the Battersea mentality would resent and frustrate the pressure of the machine politics of the Labour officialism.

FACTORS IN THE DEFEAT.

"Out of the whole General Parliamentary Election, North Battersea was the sole constituency where the three parties, "Labour', Liberal and Tory, were united to unseat a Member of the fourth od Communist Party. Three gigantic national political machines were concentrated in one mass bombardment of one man. It is simply a miracle that I am only half blown away.

"But this official bombardment was not the only attack, and probably not the most destructive attack. The corrupt and irregular methods adopted by individual "Labour" renegadoes were of a nature to raise envy in political America. The humble street-traders, wayside stall-holders, numbering several hundreds and with their families and sympathisers over a thousand votes, received hints which they took to be indirectly issuing from the Right-Wing borough council, that licenses would be jeopardised by a vote for Saklatvala. Hundreds of electors are also directly employed by the Council, which is anti-Red. They and their families, perhaps justifiably?—at the prospect of a review of their situations in the event of their standing by Saklatvala against the Councillors, took fright.

"Trade union officials, some at least of whom to my knowledge had no authority from their membership to do so, openly gave the advice to trade union voters, as if it were a religious doctrine, to 'vote for official Labour or anybody other than Saklatvala'. Was such desperate perfidy to be expected; If anticipated, was it to be credited that the trade union rank and file would obey treacherous officers and turn against a representative who had never betrayed them?

RELIGION ENTERS IN.

"I have never offended anyone's religious opinions, insulted his or her religion, persecuted the churches or schools of any community, nor threatened to vote against fair and equitable treatment for people of all religious convictions. I have defended Irish Catholics from illegal imprisonment, and obtained their release and compensation. But the local Parish Priest is the protege and pet (no one knows why, except for vote catching purposes) of the Right-Wing or Caucus Labourites. He holds his seat on the Board of Guardians by their favour, and his seat as Borough Councillor is openly described as that of a Right-Wing Labour man."

I would like to interpolate a remark and explanation of my own, which will throw light, on Mr. Saklatvala's statement. This political pdiest emulates the tendencies of his confreres in Spain and Ireland in public affairs, and does not profit by the experience of the clergy in the more independent atmosphere of America and Australia. A fiat or bull went forth, not written or printed but none the less operative for that, that Saklatvala was an untouchable and an enemy of religion. The faithful, who daily read that lying lips are an abomination to the Lord, thought it consistent with religion to circulate tales about all bolsheviks being resolved on burning down the churches, etc. Apparently sane and capable Catholics impressed on their friends and followers the duty of voting for Sanders (who is not a Catholic or pronouncedly religious that I know of). Some added the now famous rider "Or at least Not For Saklatvala'. The chief Roman Catholic area is Nine Elms ward, principally because it is the poverty-stricken home of the Irish colony. Heretofore the Nine Elms ward was, for the same reason of grinding poverty, and a spark of Irish independence and militancy, the prime area in the electoral fights. At this election the area was perverted to the uses of an opponent, himself no friend of Ireland, freedom, of Catholicism.

THE IRISH AND THEIR BOSSES.

"As I have indicated, Battersea has many Irish voters. Up to 1924 they all had a natural sympathy with fellow-sufferers from foreign rule and imperialism. They voted for me, in order to 'give India a chance'. They have now changed, but I shall never forget their part acts of fraternity and affinity. When they are again free from unfair influences they will return to a sense of Irish honour and Irish gratitude. One must not blame them too severely for changing in 1929. During the last five years the Irish Free Staters and imperialist compromisers have been carrying on an extensive propaganda in favour of the Free State compromise and against the Irish Republicans. They have so spread the subterranean current of feeling and fead that uncompromising adherence to Irish emancipation and unity was now hopeless as well as dangerous, that a regrettable depression of Irish pluck and spirits has set in. Irish men and women once dauntless seem to have reconciled themselves to a perpetual state of domination by the British empire, and the rule of a Protestant king in their Catholic country. It is surely almost incredible that Catholics and a Catholic priest should lend their influence to this defection, but the old game has been played. 'Otherwise you will have bloodshed and civil war.'

"This was a powerful new weapon to abstract Irish allegiance from an out-and-out anti-Imperialist like me, a known supporter of the cause of Irish republicanism. May I hand the tribute to my opponents that we were quite ignorant that they had succeeded in this plot: We admittedly relied with confidence on the fighting Irish. Alas, their fists are softening and they are saving up the Irish pugnacity for another generation. Even that genetion is being looked after and tendeciously misinformed on political questions by the dear Sisters, bearing bags of sweets and messages of ill-will and war on earth against poor me.

A VETERAN CHAMPION.

"The martyr, heroine and saint of Ireland and the Poor, Mrs. Despard, heroically left a sick-room in Ireland to appeal to the Irish people of Battersea. A feeble though heroic-spirited lady of 84 cannot, however, in a six-day visit cope with an insidious propaganda such as I have outlined. She was listened to with respect, but by a minority. What shall we think of these who knew she was at 84 the subject of a Free State raid, who had even personally benefitted by her benefactions in Battersea, and who nevertheless slunk in their houses and shunned the noble Mrs. Despard at the dictation of—well, I will not enter into comparisons.

THE MOCK SURPRISE OF SOME.

"Some Indians may be, I am not very sure about it, as surprised about the result of the elections as they say they are. There are some of them, without a doubt, who pretend that they are only opposed to me because of my communism, who are really startled by my career in Parliament. They are friendly to all other Indians of all other

(Continued on next page.)

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

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HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD. SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

WHY "SAK" WAS DEFEATED

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page). opinions, but invariably you will find that these other Indians are for compromising on Indian questions. All these precious critics were staggered to find one Indian bold enough to stand up in Parliament as I did. They had never expected that any Indian would dare to say half the things I have said from the floor of the House.

"These temporisers know that I have now set up a new standard, by which India ought to, and probably will, judge and assess all future Indian candidates. This alarms them. Am I to take my plans, policy or beliefs from these tdimmers?

KEEPING INDIA OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

"There is a secret but clearly discernible understanding between all the three great Parties to keep all Indians out of Parliament. Up to within two years ago there was continual talk about a more 'reasonable' type of Indians being brought in to offset me and my pernicious influence. Recently this talk has died out. The Maharaja of Burdwan and Sir Rustom Vakil can tell how anxious they were to be loyal members of the Conservative party in the Imperial Parliament. For a time their aspirations were encouraged. Now they too have fallen under the secret pact to keep the Indian menace out of the House. Even these two loyal Indians have been left in the lurch.

'Liberals for a time are finding it hard to get their own white candidates elected, so naturally they are not going to take any coloured men on their backs, which are already pressed beneath the angry waves.

"The official Labour caucus gave in the past hopes to Sir Sankaran Iyer, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the late Lala Lajpat Rai. However, as the prospect of a Dissolution approached, the expected invitation to the waiting suppliants for favour did not materialise.

"There were two local aspirants, Mr. Yusuf Ali, a retired I.C.S., and Mr. Karandikar, who is all things and in all things. Surely they had played down enough to the moderation and constitutionalism of the Labour Party? Mr. Karandikar ought to expect some reward for his remarks in the "Indian", such as his reference to Clemens Dutt's book "Modern India":—

"'There is no understanding or appreciation of Indian culture; everything is viewed from the standpoint of shallow materialism, as is usual with Communists, and the heart of the problem is never touched. The book is, however, a useful contribution towards the solution of India's difficulties.'

"Surely such a gentleman exhibits the necessary proofs of the principles of Mr. Facing-Both-Ways to satisfy the Labour Party of Imperial Britain? Yet the painful fact is that this opportunist editor has been evasively treated at the last moment. It is a shame to mention an honourable gentleman like Mr. Yusuf Ali without a decent interval. It is a fact, all the same, that he too had hopes from the Labourite bosses, and was just as badly sold, and excluded from the candidatures.

RECRUDESCENCE OF THE WHITE-BRITAIN CULT.

"And how could it be otherwise? Have the Liberal Party not the duty and responsibility to back their members, Lord Reading and Sir John Simon? And have not the Labour Party blessed Sir John Simon by sending out Hartshorn and Atlee with him? They put up a candidate against Simon? Only after the Communists had appeared in the field. And this candidate Elvin studiously refrained from attacking Simon's Indian policy, and in fact made no mention whatever of India.

"How can there be found men who, still calling themselves Indians, can enlist under such banners?

"The doorstep propaganda in my constituency included a direct appeal by so-called 'Labour' for the exclusion of coloured men in favour of Whites. The argument was urged: 'Why have an Indian to represent you in Parliamentary life, when here is Sanders, a good old Englishman who fought the Great War for you.' This would not have 'worked' at one time with the electors of Battersea. It worked now with a lot of the new women voters, when reinforced by even more powerful weapons.

HELP DELAYED.

"I must not close on a note of dissatisfaction with my compatriots. I cannot praise too highly their spirit and their breadth of mind. We all knew here that that the majority of them were opposed to Communism,—probably because they did not understanding its objects and aims, particularly with regard to subject countries like India, Egypt and China. The Indian intelligentsia and well-to-do classes have a reasonable horror for economic doctrines like Communism. In spite of that they have rushed to the assistance of the one Indian representative in Parliament, in his fight to retain the seat. They have contributed handsome subscriptions towards defraying the election expenses. They were in most cases not inspired by a purely nationalistic instinct, for I have never concealed my International policy and predilections. On the whole it was Fairplay that inspired them. When they heard that all Trade Union funds and Labour support were officially interdicted, their sporting spirit made them turn out in support and protest. They thought it right to secure me an even chance. It was done in an excellent spirit and an admirable way, and I have, in the phrase of the sportsmen, 'given them a run for their money'.

"There is one regret about it; had this assistance been started in the middle of 1928, instead of at the beginning of 1929, it could, even if the funds had not been enormous, have succeeded in counteracting the campaign of slander and intrigue. Three months ago there was a good and efficient machinery set up, but it was too new. Had it been in operation for a year it would have rendered powerless, and perhaps impossible, the pernicious propaganda. I worked and argued till worn out with the object named. Finally he put his appeal into the advertising columns. It was ignored. We must put up with the results. We must amend such faults in the future.

THE FIGHT NOT ENDED.

"The seat is lost to India as well as to the advanced working class policy. The change will be a distinct loss to the interests of Indian nationalism and the cause of independence. My critics will doubtless be able to reply to the cries of anger that will be directed against them, not me, on my defeat.

"Parliament is not, it is true, the alpha and omega of popular agitation. Long before I went into Parliament, I worked outside and among the masses for the Indian cause. I shall now, without even an interruption, continue to create the atmosphere of Indian recognition, anti-Imperialism and national independence."

I left the villa in the Highgate Road with the ex-member, who like me was proceeding to Battersea. Arrived there, it was interesting (and would have been a cause for contemplation by his critics) to hear the hearty and sincere greetings of workmen in the streets as he walked along. "Cheer up, Sak; better luck next time!" "Never mind, Comrade, we'll have you there again!" ("there" of course referring to Westminster); and a score of spontaneous evidences to the regard and loyalty of thousands of Battersea men and women. Mr. Saklatvala is beaten, but in no way disgraced or disowned. It is certain that he must fight the constituency again.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

—:o:—

MAJOR WICKHAM ON SPECIAL DUTY IN BALUCHISTAN

SIMLA, June 21.

The Gazette of India publishes the following:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Haig, Secretary, has been granted four months' leave. Mr. Emerson, I.C.S., officiates in his place.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, officiates as Resident (Second Class), Waziristan.

Major E. T. R. Wickham is placed on special duty in Baluchistan.

Lt.-Col. J. A. Brett officiates as Resident (2nd Class) and is posted as Judicial and Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Barr officiates in Class 1 of Accountant-Generals.

Mr. F. C. Robertson, Collector of Salt Revenue, Burma, has been granted eight months leave. Mr. Byron officiates in his place.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEALTH AND LANDS.

Mr. Robertson Brown, Agricultural Officer, North-West Frontier Province, is appointed a Member of the Advisory Board to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Lt.-Col. H. H. Thorburn, Surgeon to the Viceroy has been granted four months leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major I. Burn Murdoch of the 2nd Sikh Pioneers and Major W. R. P. Henry of Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry, have been promoted to be Lt.-Colonels.

Captain J. B. SmaCIley of the 5/13th Frontier Rifles is promoted to be a Major.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Dr. C. H. H. Robertson, officiating District Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway, is confirmed in that post.

Mr. N. D. Calder officiates as Traffic Manager, E. B. Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Mr. H. C. Jones of the Geological Survey has been granted eighteen months' leave.

Mr. J. P. Ganguli officiates as Under-Secretary, vice Mr. Tin Tut. —A. P.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

—:o:—

Imperial Council Inaugurated

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNING BODY

SIMLA, June 21.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research formed on the recommendation of the Linlithgow Commission was formally inaugurated this afternoon by Lord Irwin at the Viceregal Lodge. Welcome showers of rain accompanied the proceedings which the Viceroy considered a good omen. Among those present were Sir Habibullah, Member in Charge of Agriculture; Sir A. Ghaznavi, Member in charge of Agriculture, Bengal, Mr. Hector, Director of Agriculture, Bengal; Mr. P. J. Kerr, Veterinary Adviser, Bengal, Mr. Hyman, Director of Agriculture, Mr. C. P. Jhadav, Minister, Bombay; Mr. T. F. Main, Director of Agriculture, Bombay; Sir Fakruddin, Minister, Bihar, Mr. B. C. Burt, Director of Agriculture, Bihar; Major Riley, Veterinary Adviser, Bihar Government, Dr. McRae Director of Agricultural Institute Pusa, Col. Graham, Secretary, Research Fund Association; Mr. Muktarsingh, M.L.A., Mr. Shaw Nawaz, M.L.A., Mr. Walchand Hirachand representing Federation of Indian Chambers; Mr. Carpenter, Chief Scientific officer, Tea Association, Tocklai (Assam); Mr. A. McKerral, Director of Agriculture, Burma; Sir Mahomed Sadulla, Assam, Mr. R. N. Phukan, Director of Agriculture, Assam, Mr. W. Harris, Civil Veterinary Department Assam; Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu and Mr. G. K. Devadhar, representing Co-operative movement, Captain Priston, Civil Veterinary Department, U. P. Mr. Anstead, Director of Agriculture, Madras, Mr. T. J. Hurley, Veterinary Department, Madras; Sir Jogendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture, Punjab, Mr. Milne, Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Mr. Taylor, Director of Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, Mr. A. Rodger, Inspector-General of Forests and Sir Frank Noyce, officer on Special duty. Sir T. Vijiaraghavachariar, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Mr. E Burdon and Mr. T. Upton were present by invitation.

After the address the Viceroy shook hands with Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar congratulating him on his new appointment.

MR. DEVADHAR'S PROPOSAL.

Sir Habibullah presided at the meeting which discussed the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations. Mr. Devadhar suggested an addition to the Memorandum that the object of the Association is to aid and develop research pertaining to such activities as have direct bearing on rural progress and conduct propaganda thereon.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu objected to Mr. Devadhar's suggestion pointing out that the Central Research Fund should not be utilised for rural development schemes which should more appropriately be dealt with by the Provinces.

Sir Frank Noyce quoted from the Linlithgow Commission's Report to show that Mr. Devadhar's proposal went far beyond the recommendations.

Sir Habibullah endorsed Sir Frank's observations and advised Mr. Devadhar to proceed with the matter with the authorities nearer home. There were constitutional limitations imposed on the Central Government whose money could not be spent on objects pretaining to rural schemes.

Mr. Devadhar withdrew his suggestion on the assurance of Sir Frank Noyce that he would bring the matter before the Provincial Governments.

Sir Jogendra Singh's proposal that the object of the Association be also to develop Agricultural Science and Agricultural craft was lost by a majority of four votes.

Mr. Muktar Singh made several attempts to amend the objects of the Association in order to bring about effective co-ordination between Agricultural and other Departments like Irrigation and Veterinary Departments which he deplored was sadly lacking and was the cause of the present situation.

Sir Frank Noyce replied that amendments were unnecessary as the main object of the Association was clearly to aid and develop agricultural and veterinary research by promoting scientific research and by adopting all means calculated to develop that research. During the discussion Sir Habibullah stressed the importance of making as few rules and regulations as possible.

A section of the members present insisted on irrigation research being included in the objects. Sir Frank observed in this connection that the Government of India proposed to appoint a Central Irrigation Research Committee.

THE GOVERNING BODY.

The only addition in the objects of the Society was that it will not only aid and develop but also co-ordinate research in the directions specified. The Governing Body will consist of seventeen members including Ministers of Agriculture, three representatives from the Assembly and the Council of State and two from public bodies with the Member in charge of Agriculture in the Central Government at the top.

GOVT. AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

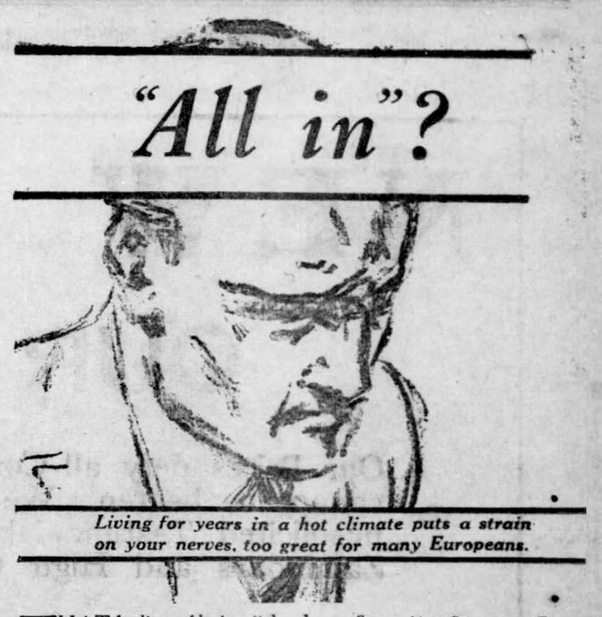
The meeting discussed the rules which Sir Habibullah stated had been carefully prepared by Mr. Upton. Discussion centred round the rule which stated that the list of members of the society (meaning the Council of Research) might be amended by resolution of the Government of India. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu led the opposition pointing out that Government should have no such power when once the members had been elected thereto under the rules. Eventually this rule was taking shape.

Those present formed themselves into a Society which the Secretary Mr. Hydari has been authorised to register with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Lahore.

The next meeting of the Council will be held at Pusa in December.

Sir A. Ghaznavi proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Habibullah who acknowledging it, expressed his pleasure that the scheme which he had been planning out was taking shape.

The Council is meeting tomorrow to discuss informal matters including participation of India in the scheme for establishment of a new Imperial Research Bureau and taking over by the Council of the Government of India's liabilities in regard to Imperial Bureau of Mycology, International Veterinary Bureau and Royal Veterinary College, London.—A. P.



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"COW-WORSHIP" IN INDIA

—:o:—

ITS ORIGIN AND MEANING

(BY P. S. P.)

Cow is the sacred animal par excellence of India. To the two hundred millions of Hindus that form the bulk of India's vast population, she is an object of worship.

The Vedas, the Puranas and the Epics glorify her as a divinity. The cow, from whose udders flows the rich milk, is often described as a mother of plenty. Her meekness and gentility are frequently alluded to she is called a poem of pity.

In the Hindu temples are found installed, in the traditional Hindu style, images of cow, made either of stone or of metal. Offerings of flowers and leaves are made to them, even as they are made to the images of Rama and Krishna, the popular dieties of the Hindus.

FEEDING THE COW.

Diverse are the ways of cow-worship. The simplest, and the one that is most commonly prevalent is that of feeding her—offering her gruss.

In India, there is a class of beggars, significantly called "cow-beggars". They collect money for feeding the cow.

The cow-beggars, most of them women, are seen in Bombay hanging about the precincts of a Hindu temple. The devout Hindus that frequent the place for having a Darshana of the holy god and are apparently very keen on earning religious merit do not let go an opportunity of doing a good turn to mother cow. They throw in to the out-stretched hands of the cow-beggar a pice, upon receipt of which, she offers to the cow, her sacred charge, a mouthful of grass, worth about only a quarter-pice. The rest, she reserves for herself and her family. The cow is not only self-supporting, she earns for the cow-beggar, a lot of money. Over and above that, she yields her rich milk.

COW-WORSHIP ON A LARGE SCALE.

In Bombay and other big cities of India, cow-worship is carried on, on a very large scale. Institutions are started to support the cause of the cow. These institutions, the Goshalas and the Panjrapoles as they are called, are, it is a matter of deep regret, in most instances, nothing better than receiving depots for the decrepit and the maimed cattle that are sent there to die. The public money that is thus wasted, can be far better utilized, and the cause of the cow better served, if only they were to be run on modern, up-to-date lines. There is a great scope for introducing into the management of these concerns, the scientific spirit of the West. Greater service would be done to the cow by ensuring her better conditions of living and by improving her progeny.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN AND BEAST.

Hinduism enjoins veneration for all living creatures. The invidious distinction that is very often drawn between the higher and the lower orders of creation is unknown to it. The life of the smallest insect is even as sacrosanct as that of man the highest of God's creation. Nowhere, the equitableness of Hinduism in its attitude towards all forms of life is more vividly manifest than in the cult of cow-worship. Cow, the giver of milk, the best of animals, stands on the same plane as the Brahmana, the giver of spiritual light, the best of men. The position of equality assigned to the Brahmana and the cow in the scheme of Hindu religious worship redounds to the honour of Hinduism. The cult of cow-worship can be said to proclaim the brotherhood of man and beast.

STRANGE SUPERSTITION OF HINDU INDIA.

To the Westerners and to the non-Hindus in general, the idea of the sacredness of the cow appears unintelligible. They look upon cow-worship as a strange superstition of Hindu India. The idea of the divinity of the cow runs throughout the religious literature of the Hindus. An attempt to trace its development would be found interesting.

COW IN THE VEDAS.

The Vedas depict the milk-yielding cow as the most desirable thing in the world. Cow was the prized possession of the Vedic Aryans. It could not be otherwise. Milk was indispensable for the performance of sacrifices. The sacrificial offerings consisted of curds, butter, ghee—all of them preparations of milk. Milk, which the ancient Aryans fancifully believed tastes even as sweet as the nectar, was an important article of food in the Aryan diet.

The adoration of cow was not confined to the refined Aryans. The Dasyus—the aborigines of India—were not slow in discovering the great utility of the cow. The fights that took place between the Aryans and the Dasyus were called "gavisti" meaning "desire for cattle".

The cow caught the fancy of the Vedic Aryans so much so that they compared every beautiful thing that they saw with the cow. Not infrequently they went ahead of comparison and resorted to identification. The Sanskrit word for earth is the same as that for the cow. Fancifully enough, the Aryans compared the clouds that sail high up in the skies with the bright, sheeny cattle that browse on the earth below. The rain that falls upon earth in torrents, they compared with the milk of the cows.

The upkeep and the care of the cow—a delicate task, was assigned to the daughter in the family. The Sanskrit word for daughter is "Duhitru"—one who milks the cow.

In spite of the high esteem in which the cow was held, cow-slaughter was not banned as it is to-day. In the Vedas we occasionally hear of the slaughter of cows.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PURANIC LEGEND.

The Puranic legend of the celebrated rivalry between Vasistha and Vishwamitra, sugee of epic fame, is of profound significance to a student of cow-worship in India. Cow, therein, is represented as an emblem of Brahmanic splendour. The "Kama-Dhenu"—desire—yielding cow of Vasistha, the object of Vishwamitra's lust, from whose bosom sprang forth a hundred thousand soldiers and over-powered Vishwamitra, a hero of hundred fights, was the life-long penance of Vasistha Visualised. Vishwamitra realised this and, he too, like his adversary started practising religious austerities to attain Brahmanhood symbolised by the divine cow.

SRI KRISHNA—A COWHERD.

Sri Krishna, the popular diety of the Hindus, a towering personality in their Epic literature,—the author of the Bhagavad-Gita, was a cowherd. No lover of cows loses sight of the intimate connection between the cow and the cowherd god of the Hindus. Sri Krishna was significantly called Gopala. He protected the cows. They were his playmates. They listened to the sweet tunes of his flute. The celestial music lulled them to sleep, even as it did the simple cowherd maidens who flocked round Madhava, the great lover. He quaffed the rich milk of the cow from the earthen jars. His splendid physique, he owed to the strength-giving properties of the cow's milk. The worship of Krishna is almost universal among the Hindus and so is that of cow, his favourite animal.

COW IN INDIAN HISTORY.

The cow, who occupies such an important position in the Hindu religious literature, it is not surprising, has played a distinguished role in the history of India.

The prohibition of cow-slaughter has, of late, been considered as an article of faith in Hinduism. It has exerted great influence in all periods of Indian history. To-day it presents itself as a grave national issue. In India we speak of cow-slaughter and music before the mosque in the same breath. They constitute the chief cause of friction between the Hindus and the Mussalmans, the two great communities of India. The Mussalmans see no harm in slaughtering the cows. They cannot possibly divine the feelings of the Hindus. The Hindus, on their part, see no harm in beating drums before the mosque. The result is bloodshed. The two communities engage in fratricidal warfare. More blood is shed in India in communal warfare than is elsewhere shed on the field of pitched battle. The sooner a compromise is arrived at on these issues the better it would be for the cause of communal unity.

The prohibition of cow-slaughter enjoined by the Hindu religion is not of as old a standing as it is very often believed to be. The Vedic Aryans shared in common with the Iranians a deep veneration for the cow, but unlike the latter they did not taboo cow-slaughter. The Mahabharata—the great Epic of the Hindus in its earlier portions, bears traces of the continuance of the practice of cow-slaughter. In the later portions which betray the influence of the Budhist doctrine of Ahinsa, cow-slaughter is looked upon with horror. Are we not justified in attributing the prohibition of cow-slaughter, as of other animals, to the influence of Budhism? V. Smith points out that Asoka's inscription on the Rummindei pillar which gives a list of the animals whose slaughter Asoka prohibited, surprisingly enough, does not include in it the horned animals. He concludes that Ashoka might have deliberately omitted them out of respect to the Taxilan sentiment which seventy-four years ago did not feel any scruple in presenting Alexander with thousand of cattle fattened for slaughter. Neither in the days of Alexander nor of Asoka was cow-slaughter prohibited. The prohibitionist idea, which came to be incorporated into Hinduism, developed only later.

With the advent of the Mahomedans cow-slaughter proceeded apace. Its progress was only temporarily arrested by Akbar's measure prohibiting the slaughter of cows. The Hindu sympathies that Akbar won over by his wise measures and laid deep the foundation of the Moghul rule Aurangzib alienated them by committing fatal blunders thus inviting the downfall of the Moghul Empire which Akbar had helped to build up. Aurangzib actively encouraged the slaughter of cows which Akbar had thought it wise to prohibit. The result was, the Hindus of the Deccan successfully led a revolt against the Moghul power. Their leader Shivaji was greatly honoured. Hindu India hailed him as the Saviour of the Brahmanas and the cows.

COW IN EVERY DAY LIFE.

The social and religious usages of the people colour their every day life. The cow enters in to most of the religious and social practices of the Hindus. The food-offerings that the Hindus make to their ancestral spirits have to be deposited in a holy place. If not thrown into the waters of a sacred river, they can very well be made over to the cow. The cow is held even as sacred as the holy Ganges.

On the occasion of the performance of Shravani when the Brahmanas throw away their worn out sacred threads and reinstate in their stead new ones, they are enjoined to eat cow-dung and cow-urine. They are supposed to be invested with the power to purify.

A day in the year called "Vasubaras" is specially dedicated to the worship of the cow. The cow in company of her calf is worshipped by married Hindu women, who are blessed with children.

Newly married young Hindu girls are found worshipping daily the "Go-Padma"—the foot-print of the cow continuously for the first five years of their married life.

Cow-worship is universal among the Hindus. Hindu men, women and children worship cow in one form or another.

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R1617

HEAVY RAINFALL IN U. P.

MONSOON WEAKENS IN INTERIOR OF PENINSULA

POONA, June 23.

Yesterday's depression over Central India now lies over the United Provinces where rainfall has been locally heavy. Bahraich reports eleven inches. The monsoon has weakened in the interior of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, but is strengthening in Burma and north-east India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, the United Provinces, Central India West, Central Provinces West, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal and Central India east. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, the Punjab east and north, North-west Frontier Province, Rajputana East and Gujerat.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bhamo three inches, Rangoon and Toungoo one and a half each, Tavoy, Diamond Island and Merfui one, Lashio and Kyaukpyu three-quarters, Jalpaiguri six, Cherrapunji four, Dibrugarh three, Dinajpur one, Narayanganj and Barisal a half, Bahraich eleven, Cawnpore five, Mianpuri four, Lucknow two, Bareilly and Nowgong one and a half, Roorkee and Indore one, Mukteswar and Neemuch three-quarters, Saugor a half, Lahore two, Rajkot one and a half, Sonamarg, Kotah and Parachinar a quarter, Mangalore five, Calicut two, Cuddalore, Karwar and Mercara one, Ratnagiri and Marmugao three-quarters, Belgaum a half and Cocanada a quarter.

Forecast—Rainfall is likely to extend in Bengal and Bihar and increase on the Arakan coast.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Heavy rain is likely to continue in the United Provinces and extend into Bihar north, Bengal and Chittagong division during the next forty-eight hours. Rainfall may be particularly heavy in the northern divisions of the United Provinces and Bihar.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

—:o:—

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION RESULTS

—:o:—

The following examinations were held in Bombay at Davar's College Hall, wherein the following candidates from this College were declared successful:—

Chartered Insurance Institute of London for Insurance Officers:—

FIRE BRANCH—Part I.

Building Construction:—Dattatray R. Chitale. (Hons.) Nader N. Dastur, Nariman R. Davierwalla (Hons.), Joseph Fernandes, Thakoredas D. Kapadia, Tehempton R. Mistry, Adrian A. Pereira, Alex. F. Rodrigues, Mundkur Shunkerrao.

Principles and Practice of Insurance:—Dattatray R. Chitale, Nariman R. Davierwalla, Thakoredas D. Kapadia, Adrian A. Pereira, Mundkur Shunkerrao, Champaklal C. Sutaria.

Plan Drawing:—Nariman R. Davierwalla, Joseph Fernandez, Tehempton R. Mistry, Mundkur Shankerrao.

Policy Drafting, Clothing Factories, etc.:—Dattatray R. Chitale.

Processes of Manufacture, etc.:—Dattatray R. Chitale, Nader N. Dastur, Joseph Fernandez, Shanker N. Laul, Adrain N. Pereira, Mundkur Shankerrao.

LIFE BRANCH—Part I.

Principles and Practice of Life Assurance:—Phiroz P. Ginwalla, Gulabbhay N. Naik, Dahyabhoy V. Patel.

Compound Interest:—Phiroz P. Ginwalla, Dahyabhoy V. Patel, Venkata Rama Iyer Krishnaiyer.

LIFE BRANCH—Part I.

1. Elementary Human Physiology. (2) Well-known Diseases.

Phiroz P. Ginwalla, Jambunathan B. Gulabbhai M. Naik, Dayabbhai V. Patel.

1. Geography. 2. Occupational Risks.

Phiroz P. Ginwalla, Kanty Garudacharya, Gulabbhai M. Naik.

1. Different types of Assurance and Proposal. 2. Policies, etc.

Phiroz P. Ginwalla, Gulabbhai N. Naik, (Hons.) Dahyabhai V. Patel.

Office Organization and Routine. Phiroz P. Ginwalla, Gulabbhai M. Naik, Dayabhai V. Patel, Venkata Rama Iyer, Krishnaiyer.

Note:—Mr. P. P. Ginwalla obtains a complete certificate in Part I-Life Branch. (Six subjects).

MARINE BRANCH.—Part I.

Marine Insurance Act, 1906, etc. Kaikhusroo R. Dastoor.

Principles and Practice of Insurance.

A Kader Ali, Jayaprasad L. Bakshi, Naval F. Billimoria, Manek B. Modi, Framroz J. Umrigar.

General Average, etc.

A. Kader Ali, Jayaprasad L. Bakshi, Naval F. Billimoria, Kaikhusroo R. Dastoor.

Commercial Geography.

Jayaprasad L. Bakshi, Dinshaw N. Dastur, Framroz J. Umrigar.

1. Shipping, etc. 2. History and Organization.

A. Kader Ali, Kaikhusroo R. Dastoor, Manek B. Modi, Framroz J. Umrigar.

Documents and Clauses.

Branch B. Vacha.

Note:—Mr. D. N. Dastur obtains complete certificate in Part I—Marine Branch.

MARINE BRANCH—Part II.

Law and Practice of Marine Insurance:

Ramchandre S. Deshpande.

Ramkrishnan, Ellappulli S. I.

Law and Practice of G. A. York Antwerp Rules.

Sadashiv P. Nadkarni.

Law of Carriage of Goods by Sea.

Ramkrishnan, Kilappulli S. I. (Volkart Bros.).

General Knowledge of Ship Construction.

Ganesh D. Gogate.

Lectures for the above Examinations for Chartered Insurance Experts in Fire and Life Branches were started for the first time in India at The Davar's College last year, and, therefore, the results in these two branches are of first years Candidates. With regard to Chartered Marine Insurance branch, which has been lectured on for over two years, two students of the College, viz. Messrs. R. S. Deshpande, and Sadashiv P. Nadkarni, have secured the Associates Diploma (A.C.I.I.) as the first Indian Insurance Experts. These two candidates are at present employed with the Jupiter General Insurance Co. and the New India Assurance Co. respectively.

DIPLOMA IN COMMERCE (INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER, D. Com.)

Results of the Diploma and Certificate Examinations held in April 1929.

Business Organization:—Shantilal Premjee Dalal, Aniantilal Gangadas Fadia, Mahmood Kaderali Kanfawalla, Miss Banoo Bomanjee Hirjee Khorsheed, Maneck Shapurjee Kotwal, Cooverjee Framjee Masalawalla, Mohanlal Narotam Sampat, Kaikhusro Nowroji Bicajee, Miss Sorone P. Warden, Babhoobhai Maganlal Zaveri.

Specialized Banking.

Belur Krishnaiengar Narayen Bhagvan, Bhundulal Prabhashanker Joshi, Shanker Narayen Laul.

Company Secretarial.

A. Kader Ali, P. C. John, Virendralal Motabhoy Munim, Coimbatore Doraswami Iyer Subramaniam. Specialized.

Accountancy.

Nagindas Maneklal Madhwalla, A. Marama Reddy.

Business Organization.

Suhrid Ranjan Guha.

Specialized Banking.

Ganesh Dattatraya Phatak.

Note:—Each group is made up of five papers.

The following candidates have passed in the Certificate examinations shown against their names:—

No. 14 C. F. Masalawalla (Scientific Advertising), 19 M. N. Sampat (Business Correspondence with distinction), 69 Ratilal S. Shah (Business Correspondence), 74 R. R. Vaidya (Book-keeping and Accountancy), 76 C. V. Veeraraghavan (Book-keeping and Accountancy), Mercantile Law and Company Law), 85 J. M. Fernandez (Economics).

The following candidates have secured exemptions in the subjects shown against their names:—

No. 1 Y. V. Bhatvadaker (Business Correspondence), 3 P. R. R. Dudhat (Practical Commerce and Finance and Scientific Advertising), 6 S. M. Kadri (Commercial Geography), 8 M. R. Kapadia (Business Correspondence), 12 D. B. Kulkarni (Economics), 20 D. H. Shah (Business Correspondence), 22 C. Swamykun (Business Correspondence), 31 R. S. Savur (Commercial Arithemetic), 33 C. H. Shah (Economics), 34 D. J. Baria (Secretarial Work), 35 L. R. Damania (Practical Commerce and Finance), 36 Athale G. Gopal (Secretarial Work and Practical Commerce and Finance), 37 P. P. Ginwalla (Secretarial Work and Company Law).

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD

—:o:—

RESULTS OF G. D. A. EXAM.

The undermentioned 84 candidates have been declared by the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, to have passed the G. D. A. examination held in April, 1929:—

Bombay Centre:—V. V. Ajrekar, C. J. Anandirtha, N. H. Anantha, G. P. Ashar, J. S. Bakre, K. P. Balakrishnan Nair, D. L. Bhatt, R. C. Bhatt, F. C. Cooper, N. C. Dalal, N. J. Dastoor, V. N. Deshpande, V. K. Dhage, Y. G. Dharmadhikari, H. P. Italia, B. L. Itkyal, V. B. Joshi, V. B. Kailaje, V. M. Kale, D. J. Kamat, D. G. Khare, K. R. Khot, S. S. Kulkarni, A. Marama Reddy, N. M. Modi, V. T. Namjoshi, B. D. Panday, D. S. Patel, G. B. Patel, M. B. Patel, R. A. Patel, J. J. Patell, H. S. Purandare, C. Rajagopalan, S. W. Raje, E. S. Ramakrishna, C. M. Shah, C. V. Shah, R. J. Shah, S. V. Sinkar, Sohanlal Khindria, M. Subba Rao, A. S. Suktankar, P. N. Vaidie, C. V. Veeraghavan, S. Venkateswaran, N. J. Vopari, K. C. Wadia, D. S. Wagle.

Karachi Centre:—R. D. Aiawadi, N. C. Aswani, R. K. Panjabi, D. T. Sharma, H. A. A. Sheikh.

Allahabad Centre:—G. L. Deb.

Calcutta Centre:—P. C. Bandyopadhyay, D. N. Chakravertty, R. Datta, Ashutosh De, A. K. Ghosh, I. K. Ghosh, B. Guha, B. Kundu, M. Mukerjee, S. N. Sen.

Madras Centre:—R. P. Chellam, K. M. Ittymani, Y. Kuppuswamayya, K. I. Kuppuswamy, K. Madhusudan Rao, R. Mani, S. Nataraian, N. S. Natesan, W. Natheniel, S. Ranganathan, K. Sama Ayyar, N. Sankaran, G. Saundararajan, B. R. Subba Rao, N. Sundara Rajan, K. Swaminathan, M. Swarnavenkatesan.

Rangoon Centre:—K. S. Sriraman, K. S. Venkitaraman.

G. D. C. A. EXAM. RESULTS.

The undermentioned candidates have been declared by the Accountancy Diploma Board to have passed the G.D.C.A. examination held in April 1929:—

C. N. Amin; K. M. Divanji; G. K. Pradhan, R. H. Deshpande; J. P. Moole; V. B. Ram Sarma; J. C. Shah.

EXEMPTIONS.

The undermentioned candidates have been granted by the Accountancy Diploma Board exemption in the subjects noted against their names:—

B. K. Borkar, Law of Contracts and Co-operation; D. V. Navalgund, Law of Contracts and Co-operation; A. D. Patwardhan, Accountancy and Auditing; J. G. Saldhana, Law of Contracts and Co-operation; N. A. Trivedi, Law of Contracts and Co-operation; B. B. Laxmeshwar, Law of Contracts and Co-operation.

A BRILLIANT CUTCHI STUDENT

Mr. Champraj Chatrabhuj Shroff, of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been awarded the D. B. Manibai Cutch Memorial Technical Scholarship. The Scholarship is tenable for period of two years and is of the net value of Rs. 250/- per annum.

Mr. Shroff has been the recipient of many prizes and scholarships in the past, which include Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship, Vallabhdas Valji Bhatia Scholarship, D. B. Manibai Jasbai prize, the Elphinstone High School Centenary prize and the Patel prize of Elphinstone High School at the Matric Exam. of 1928.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS

—:o:—

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES

His Excellency the Governor was pleased to grant a certificate of thanks to those members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas, who did good services as ambulance workers during the Bombay riots in February 1929. His Lordship the Hon. Chief Justice Sir Norman Kemp presided at a meeting and presented these certificates to their recipients in the Bombay Town Hall, on Saturday evening.

The Hon. Justice Sir Norman Kemp, Kt., on arrival was received by Assistant Commissioner Sir Reginald Spence and District Superintendent Capt. W. Nunan after the inspection of the Bombay Corps, the Report on Riot duty was read by District Superintendent, Capt. W. Nunan, M.D., in the course of which it was stated:—

In view of the riots in the City, on Wednesday, the 6th February, 1929, I ordered the local Divisions to report for duty at Pydhoni Police Station with First Aid requisites and Motor Ambulance.

Within three hours of my order, members of the Brigade were on duty at the Pydhoni Police Station, with first-aid materials. The Parsi Division brought their motor ambulance and on the following days, members of the Cosmopolitan and Jewish Divisions reported for duty. Their services on the 8th, 9th, and 10th February 1929 were very much appreciated by military and Police authorities and by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates on duty. In their motor ambulance, they quickly conveyed the victims of the disturbances to different hospitals after treating their wounds. On Thursday the 7th February 1929, they treated 10 injured person and removed them to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

On Friday the 8th February 1929, they treated 3 injured persons in the morning and the rest of the day passed without any event of importance. In the evening at about 7 p.m., there was a sudden outburst of rioting and numbers of injured persons were brought to the Ambulance Station. They were treated by the Parsi Division with the help of members of the Cosmopolitan Division. From 7 p.m. to midnight, 43 injured were treated and 23 of them were removed to Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital. The motor ambulance of the Parsi Division was attacked by the mobs with lathis on their way to the hospital and the curtain were torn. More than 200 persons, who were stranded on account of the riots, were removed by the Brigade from the danger zone to places of safety in the motor ambulance.

On Saturday morning the 9th February 1929, the situation was worse and disorder prevailed in the vicinity of the Police Station, on that day, 42 injured were treated by the Brigade. On Sunday the 10th February 1929, I was present at the Ambulance Station, when an assault on City Volunteers was made at Fanasvadi. Immediately on receipt of a telephone message, the motor ambulance with members of the Brigade accompanied the military picket to the scene of the riot, when the injured volunteers and others were picked up and removed to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital.

A Municipal Ambulance, which had been wrecked by a mob in Kalbadevi, was commandeered by me for Brigade purposes as the essentials of an ambulance, viz:—stretchers and engine had escaped the fury of the rioters. On that day 29 cases of injuries were treated and 18 were removed to the hospitals.

In his address inaugurating the Budget Session of the Bombay Legislative Council, on 19th February 1929, His Excellency the Governor took the opportunity of conveying the thanks of Government to the St. John Ambulance Brigade for their unsparing efforts in helping the wounded.

After a lapse of about three months, the Brigade had again to turn up for ambulance duty during the second riot in May 1929. Serious communal riots having broken out in different parts of the City, in the afternoon of Friday the 3rd May 1929, Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Superintendent of the Parsi Division phoned to me early in the morning of the following day and with my permission, members of the Division under his charge with motor ambulance reported themselves for ambulance duty to the Pydhoni Police Station at 6-45 a.m. on Saturday the 4th May 1929.

A First-Aid Post was established near the said Police Station, where members turned up for duty and remained there daily from 7-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. in hot and uncomfortable surroundings from Saturday the 4th to Friday the 10th May 1929, both days inclusively.

The happy function of presenting certificates by Hon. Sir Norman Kemp then took place, who after the function addressed the gathering. A vote of thanks to the chair ended the proceedings.

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THE
JUPITER
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BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 24 1929

"MOTHERHOOD IS HIGHEST OF PRIESTHOODS"

—:o:—

Principal Dhruva's Advice New Graduates of Indian Women University

"I AM NO BELIEVER IN CLOISTERED VIRTUE SAYS HE

The eleventh Convocation of the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University was held before a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemeu in the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the Chancellor presiding.

Amidst applause Sir Chunilal conferred the degrees upon the new lady graduates and then called upon Principal A. B. Dhruva, Pro-Vice Chancellor of the Benarese University to deliver the Convocation address. In doing so, he said that the University had observed the practice of inviting eminent educationists to deliver the Convocation address and highly praised Principal Dhruva's work in the sphere of education.

In the course of his address Principal Dhruva said:

I thank the Chancellor and his colleagues on the Syndicate for having given me the privilege of addressing this Convocation of the Fellows and Graduates of the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University. I thank also those friends of women's education in India who have assembled in this Hall and will be pleased to give me a patient hearing.

As I stand before you to-day, I recall with pleasure the thrill with which I read nearly fifteen years ago Prof. Karve's announcement of his intention to found a University for Indian Women. The thrill was a feeling of joy not unmixed with surprize at the idea of starting a Women's University when not even all the principal towns of the Presidency were equipped with a High School for girls. The origin of this extraordinary idea is attributed to a pamphlet describing the Women's University in Japan which was sent by an unknown friend to Prof. Karve shortly before he presided at the National Social Conference in Bombay in December 1915. It would not be surprizing if the example of Japan, whose history of the last sixty years is a veritable schoolroom for modern India, especially in the fields of Education and Industries, impressed Professor Karve very deeply. But it would be hardly fair to his intelligence and character to assume that a casual letter was the cause of his illumination. The cause as distinguished from the occasion of the great announcement must be sought elsewhere. Having been an earnest and practical reformer for many years he realised the difficulties which stand in the way of social reform and female education in India. The hesitation of Orthodoxy to give a warm welcome to the new type of female education he did not supercilously set aside as mere prejudice, but respected it as a conscientious objection on the part of a certain section—and that a large section—of his countrymen.

He saw that if female education is to be made popular and thus a living force in Indian Society, it must be adapted to the needs of Indian life. For this two things, he thought, were necessary. The time required for completing girls' education should be economised, and secondly, the character of their education should be brought into harmony with the Indian idea of womanhood. The cry against the new education was not a peculiarity of Indian conservatism. In Japan the first fruits of female education were considered disappointing because the girls who were brought up on American lines were discontented when they returned home to the 'three obediences.' Consequently a reaction set in, and eventually the education had to be adapted to the national demand for the particular type which was suitable for Japanese girls. A similar state of things Prof. Karve perceived in India. Next however much it might be considered desirable to postpone the age of marriage to enable girls to complete their education, it was imperatively necessary that a complete course of secondary and higher education should be devised which could be imparted before their marriageable age was long past. This could be secured, first, by eliminating certain subjects from the boys' courses which were imposed upon girls, and, secondly, by introducing a great educational reform which was overdue even in the boys' colleges, viz., instruction through the mother-tongue.

Theoretically, as an abstract principle of education, it is admitted on all hands that the mother-tongue of the pupil is the only natural medium of instruction. But objection is taken to its adoption in the special circumstances of India on practical grounds. It is contended that India wants a common national language, and English is the only language which can be made national; secondly, it is said that English is a world-language and therefore essential for inter-national correspondence; thirdly, its removal from the place of the medium of instruction is said to be responsible for weak English wherever the new experiment is tried; and fourthly, it is argued that the Indian Vernaculars are yet very poor, and there are no good text-books in the Vernaculars which could be used for the different subjects which are taught in colleges.

It is difficult to contemplate with equanimity the first suggestion, that of making English a national language. To my ears, I confess, 'English a national language for India' involves an inherent contradiction. For Hindustan the only language that can be national is Hindustani, as English is of the English and German of the Germans. Hindustani is the national language already of more than half the country, and wherever it is not it has the first right to be made one. But we are not concerned here with the wider aspect of this problem. 'We want a large number of Universities in India of diverse types and founded on a linguistic basis', which will correspond and co operate with one another just in the way the English and continental Universities do at present. At the same time we fully recognize the importance of English as a great world-language and consequently make it a part of our compulsory course, thus meetinv the first two objections. The objection based on the want of text books in the Vernacular moves in a vicious circle. Text books in the Vernacular are wanting, precisely because the medium of instruction is not the Vernacular. Besides, education through text-books is, as every educationalist admits, a wrong method. All subjects, except literature, are best taught through syllabuses and not through text-books. The lectures of Professors should make text-books, and not text books their lectures. The latter method which has been long in vogue in India is responsible for the lack of originality which vitiates much of the work done in Indian Colleges.

NEED OF SEPARATE UNIVERSITY.

Let us now pass on to the second feature: We are asked by some of the best friends of female education in India—Why should there be a separate University for women with distinctive courses? My simple answer is: Because men have ignored women too long, unpardonably long, making no provision for their special needs in the Educational system of the country. The type of education which we have learnt to associate with the name of Macaulay but which we owe no less to the patriotism and far-sightedness of Raja Ram Mohan Roy has been in the land for a full hundred years, and even if we confine our attention to higher education, the major Universities in India have been at work for no less than seventy years. During this long period the new education is fully justified of its children. It has awakened the country, it has knit together its varied populations. it has in one word, done much to modernize India. Yet in the direction of women's education it has done precious little. Neither the educational departments of the different provinces have devised and pushed forward any large scheme for the expansion of female education, nor have the Universities pressed the necessity of establishing colleges for women upon the attention of the Government.

It will be said that there are colleges for boys where girls can also go and the resulting co-education is desirable for putting an end to the barrier which is at present placed between man and woman in India. I recognize the advantage of co-education, for I am no believer in cloister'd virtue. But in my humble judgment the advantage does not compensate for the loss which arises from the absence of separate colleges for women. The advantage can be easily secured by creating opportunities for frequent meeting at inter-collegiate lectures, debates, games and entertainments. But the stimulus to female education which is greatly needed at present can only come from the establishment of special colleges for women. While recognizing fully that women are human beings quite as much as can't I say more than?—men, let us not forget that they are human beings who are 'women', and consequently their education should be 'partly' different from that provided for men. It is wrong to think that special curricula for women mean or should mean 'soft' subjects. The differentiation of curricula is based on the different needs of the two sexes—or let us say, two natural groups of human beings—constituting the nation. One group has to look after the State, the army and the markets, the other after the home, the nursery, and all those comforts, material and spiritual, which make human life sweet. An individual of one group ma be quite as competent as an individual of the other group for discharging the duties of the latter; and, therefore, there should be no absolute bar laid between the two. But it is waste of national and human energy to duplicate workers in one field while the other suffers for want of them. Let us try to visualize how much better would be our homes if women were educated to make them special objects of study instead of trying to beat men in their field. An occasional reminder of equality of this kind between man and woman may not be bad for them, but the main business of women and men should be to help each other. Co-operation and not competition is the maxim of new sociology.

Before I conclude I should like to address a few words specially to the lady graduates of this University.

My young friends, I congratulate you most heartily on your achievement. As a student of Ancient Indian culture I assure you that in taking your education you have fulfilled the tradition recorded by Old Manu who said: "In times of yore women were invested with the sacred thread" which marked their admission to the life of students. Harita speaks of two classes of girls—*Brahmavadini* and *Sudyovadhu*, i.e., those who dedicate themselves to study and those who immediately marry.

GREAT WORK AWAITS YOU.

The work that lies before you, is immense. You have to bring up the children who will be the makers of India of the next generation not by playing the role of lookers-on but by introducing better methods of child-rearing. You have to make Indian homes more sanitary, more beautiful and more peaceful. There is a great amount of welfare work which you women alone can do. Our innumerable unfortunate sisters ground down by poverty, ignorance and unjust social customs will confide their cares and troubles to you alone. The sick in the hospitals are groaning for relief at your healing hands. At present for want of lady teachers elementary education is suffering, which in the natural course of things should be in your hands. And if the education of the child is to be really efficient it should be individual and not collective as at present, and this reform can be carried out by placing it largely in the home. If some of you have a bent for research, here is your spcial field, viz., child-psychology in which at present we men do little more than read books written by men, and these again based on observation of the child-mind and the child-behaviour of Europe and America.

Modern India is showing signs of a great national unheaval in science, letters, politics, and social and religious life in which women have begun to take their proper share—which is the happiest augury of the success of the silent revolution which is already upon us. At the same time you will permit me to say, that marriage and its consequential responsibilities make up your highest avocation. As my friend Babu Bhagavandas observed on one occasion, "the vast majority of women are intended by nature and at heart prefer to be, not unmarried Misses Sarasvati, but Grihalakshmis and Annapurnas, goddesses of the family home, whose very presence and companionship bring joy and strength into the life of their partners, and make it possible, and worthwhile for them to follow their special vocations successfully." "Motherhood," it is rightly said, "s the noblest of priesthoods."

DR. ANSARI IN LAHORE

—:o:—

Posse of Police Kept Ready

LAHORE, June 23.

Dr. Ansari arrived this morning by Howrah Express and was warmly received on platform by Congress leaders and students. On alighting he was profusely garlanded and later motored to Dr. Alam's place where he is staying. In the evening Dr. Ansari presides over National Day celebration to be held under the auspices of Students' Union at Bradlaugh Hall. A 'posse' of police were present on the platform as well as in the precincts.—Free Press.

M. ZAFAR ALI'S INTERVIEW WITH KING AMANULLAH

—:o:—

A CORRECTION

—:o:—

BOMBAY, June 23.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, editor, the "Zamindar" of Lahore, writes:

An error has crept into the report of my interview with His Majesty Ghazi Amanullah Khan, especially where reference is made to General Nadir Khan. There is general belief that His Majesty King Amanullah Khan reposes complete trust in General Nadir Khan. This is what His Majesty told me in the conversation I had on the eve of the King's departure:—„I have never done," said His Majesty, "any harm to General Nadir Khan. I am not able to repose any confidence in General Nadir Khan in the present circumstances, and I am at a loss to understand why, if human nature has an iota of gratitude in it, General Nadir Khan should turn against me."

The esteem and love in which His Majesty is held in India was shown by the representative gathering which assembled at the mole to give a send-off to His Majesty. As the steamer moved the air rang with ringing shouts of Alla-ho-Akbar and Long live Ghazi Amanullah Khan.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan proposes to stay in Bombay till the 26th instant in order to study the Hindu-Muslim question locally. He also intends to address meetings in this connection. He leaves for Lahore on the 26th June, halting at Delhi on the way.—Free Press.

MINISTER OF FINANCE

—:o:—

Premier to Hold Portfolio

SHAH OF PERSIA ON NEED OF LOYAL SERVICE

TEHERAN, June 22.

The premier has been temporarily appointed to hold the portfolio of the Minister of Finance, following the arrest of that official.

The Shah visited the Ministry of Finance to-day and in a lengthy speech emphasised the need for loyal service to the nation in all departments of service. He said he would reward good servants and punish evildoers.—Reuter.

NEW INDIAN LOAN

—:o:—

SUBSCRIPTIONS AMOUNT TO 32 CRORES

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The total subscriptions to the new Loan to-day amounted approximately to thirty-two crores.—A. P.

BENARES CONGRESS COMMITTEE

OVER 10,000 MEMBERS ENROLLED

BENARES, June 22.

Latest Provincial Congress reports say that 34 out of the 46 District Committees have been reorganised and over 10,000 Congress Members have been enrolled, the quota for entire province being 1,12,500. Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru. Sriprakasa and Govind Ballabh Pant toured the Province. All these activities were carried out in pursuance of Mr. Gandhiji's resolution at the Bombay All-India Congress Committee. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar inspected and audited the accounts on behalf of the All-India Congress Committee and found the position satisfactory. —A. P.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN CALCUTTA

BRICKBATS AND SODA WATER BOTTLES FREELY USED

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Two Hindus and two Mahomedans were arrested last night following a shortlived communal clash in the neighbourhood of Sealdah, Calcutta, which witnessed many similar incidents during the riots of 1926. Brickbats and aerated water bottles were the weapons used by the combatants yesterday. The fusillade was kept up for fifteen minutes, several persons on either side being injured. There were however no fatalities.—A. P.

KABALI LEAVES ROME

—:o:—

Indian Airman Resumes Flight

LONDON, June 22.

Rome.—Kabali the Indian airman, resumed his flight to India this afternoon.—Reuter.

REMARKABLE EFFICIENCY

NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE

KARACHI, June 22.

The air mail made a night landing here six hours late. having flown all the way from Bushire to-day, the departure yesterday having been prevented by fog. Arrival so quickly despite serious delay is regarded here as a demonstration of the remarkable efficiency of the new service.—A. P.

LEAVE INDIA TO RULE HERSELF

Self-Government would not mean Civil War or Foreign Invasion

"GUARDIAN'S" NOVEL SCHEME FOR INDIA'S EVOLUTION

LONDON, June 22.

The approaching visit of Lord Irwin to England coupled with the fact of the Labour Government being in power has been providing the Press in Great Britain with the succession of opportunities to descant on the situation in India and best solution therefor. The fact that the Simon Commission is almost at the end of the labours and its report will be presented not to Mr. Baldwin but to Mr. MacDonald impels newspapers to be somewhat too previous with their solutions, their suggestions and their warnings.

A WARNING TO LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

The "Manchester Guardian," for example, writing in an editorial on the Indian position, refers to the Great British interests at stake by way, presumably of warning Labour against irreverent handling thereof. The paper thinks the situation extremely baffling and perplexing. "It is easy to feel discouraged, yet we are at moment favourably placed for intiating a bold policy. India, despite loud protestations to the contrary, has not altogether lost faith in the Labour Party's goodwill." The Simon Commissioners, the paper believes, have gained better insight into the Indian problem, and their opinion as likely, very largely, to influence Parliament. The third factor of encouragement, the paper refers to is that Lord Irwin commands more confidence than any former Viceroy. The paper sees in its mind's eyes that it is conceivable that the establishment of Swaraj meant the passing of immense British investment under the control of an independent Government. Further, no doubt the military position in [illegible] informed organs of British Opinion.—Free Press.

the British Empire will be considerably altered radically. Nevertheless, the paper believes the majority of people have learnt the bitter lesson and are convinced that prudence and honour alike require us to leave India to govern herself as soon as reasonable. The certainty exists that Self-Government would not mean civil war, anarchy or foreign invasion. The paper then goes on to indicate the present possible lines of advance, for it is convinced that at present it is impossible to confer or establish complete Self-Government. Time is needed for a new Commonwealth to take over defence, induce the Princes to seek understanding alike with their own subjects and with the British Indian democracy, and convince the Muslims their position in a Self-Governing India is safe.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

The paper conceives of a novel scheme whereby it should be possible to appoint an executive responsible to the Viceroy as a first step, irremovable except at his discretion but invested with wide powers and later, this executive should be made to strengthen its position by securing party support in the legislature, thus gradually developing into a responsible cabinet whether means so adopted to strengthen the position in the legislature may not simply be reproducing corruption without corresponding advantage and lead to demoralisation of the legislature is a problem which the leader writer of the "Guardian" did not visualise.

Such ingenius futilities are now abundantly offered for consumption to the readers and responsible statesmen alike by apparently well informed organs of British Opinion.

BACHHA'S GENERAL MISSING

—:o:—

No News After Flight From Battlefield

PESHAWAR, June 22.

No authentic detailed report regarding the fighting between the Ahmedzai tribes and Mohamed Sadiq is available yet. Information from Parachinar shows that Mohamed Sadiq was commanding the forces at Lohgarh and under the orders of Habibullah, crossed Altimar Pass, reached Spinqulla on the 13th morning and from there sent a message to Ghousuddin at Gardez to accept the allegiance of Habibullah. Ghousuddin refused saying that they would not accept anyone as King until elected by a representative Jirga of all tribes. Thereupon Mohamed Sadiq decided to capture Gardez by surprise.

THE SURPRISE ATTACK.

When Mohamed Sadiq marched, all the neighbouring tribes raised an alarm and surrounded him at a distance of two miles north of Gardez. Meanwhile Ghousuddin also reached the place with a tribal lashkar and fighting ensued which continued till 14th afternoon resulting in the defeat of Mohamed Sadiq, who suffered heavy losses, he himself sustaining slight injuries to his leg. Mohamed Sadiq wanted to flee through Altimar Pass, but owing to blockade by the tribes he fled in the direction of Ghazni. His whereabouts are not known.

Sha Wali Khan, brother of Nadir Khan who was at Gardez, also took part in this fighting. This fighting has lowered the prestige of Habibullah in the Southern Province, giving impetus to the recruiting of Nadir Khan. It is understood that when Nadir Khan heard the news of the tribal victory, he left Shishnak for Gardez.—A. P.

ALI JAN RELEASED

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, June 23.

Although the Kabul wireless is not working there are strong rumours afloat that Bacha-e-Saqqu has released Sardar Ali Ahmad Jan.—Free Press.

Commerce Member to Come to Bombay

SIMLA, June 23.

Sir George Rainey, Commerce Member, goes on tour to Bombay and Calcutta shortly. Leaving Simla on June 26, he will arrive at Poona on the 28th and Bombay on the 29th. Leaving the last place on the 3rd July, he will reach Calcutta on the 5th July. He stays at Calcutta till the 10th July. Sir George is expected to be back in Simla on the 12th July.—Free Press.

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